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REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL XXIII NO. 298 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

INSURANCE
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# PARIS PATH TO NEAR EAST CRISIS

## *Peace Plan Comes As Bombshell*

### Hoare-Laval Proposals Have Inflamed Situation, Says Moscow

### NO WAY OUT BY MERE DIPLOMATIC DEAL

(Special Cable)

MOSCOW, Dec. 15.

**The Hoare-Laval proposals are described as a bombshell by M. Carl Radek. Writing in "Izvestia" he stresses the grave consequences likely to ensue in the Near East.**

**He says, Ethiopia's struggle for liberty has aroused excitement among the native peoples of Africa and the Moslem masses of Arabia, Syria and Palestine. Britain's present policy does not make her position easier in this part of the world.**

**The situation is so inflamed that a way out by a mere diplomatic deal is impossible."**

### TEXT OF ABYSSINIAN NOTE

RUGBY, Dec. 14.

The Abyssinian note to the League on the Paris proposals has now been published.

The Ethiopian Government declares its conviction that the problem of pacific settlement putting an end to the Italian aggression, does not concern Ethiopia alone.

It has often been repeated apart from the war of aggression undertaken by Italy against Ethiopia that there is conflict between Italy declared to have broken the Covenant and the League of Nations which is the sovereign guarantor of the system of collective security provided for by Governments for the benefit of all members of the League without distinction of strength, colour or race.

GOVT'S IMPERATIVE DUTY.

In the present circumstances it is the Ethiopian Government's imperative duty to do nothing which can contribute towards creating a precedent prejudicial to any of the States who would be entitled to reproach the Ethiopian Government with having deprived it of the means of discussing publicly before the Assembly which is the sovereign guardian of all clauses of the Covenant, a problem which is vital to the future of the League of Nations and to the security of each of the States members.

ASSEMBLY MUST MEET.

Abyssinia, therefore, asks for a meeting of the Assembly at which "every member state should be enabled to express its opinion on the true practical significance of the proposals submitted to Ethiopia."—B. O. W.

### *BRITISH PRESTIGE LOST IN LEAGUE*

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Dec. 15.

"Pertinax" in "Echo de Paris" declares that in accepting the plan, Britain has at one sweep compromised all influence she exercised with the League since September.

"The Petit Parisien" opines that the publication of the White Paper indicates that the French and British Governments have no intention of substituting themselves for the League in imposing the settlement.

### *DECISION RESERVED*

Monsieur Benes, President of the Assembly, which stands adjourned has reserved his decision regarding Abyssinian request, pending the meeting of the council on Wednesday.

### *Hopstep Jump Record Broken*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 15.

Metcalfe broke the world hopstep jump record leaping 51 feet 9-3/8ths inches beating the Japanese Nambus record of 51 feet 7 inches established in the Olympics in 1934.

### *WITHDRAW WAGE CUT DECREE*

#### *Fr. Dock Workers' Strike Threatens To Spread To Other Unions*

MARSEILLES Dec. 15.

Over 6,000 dock and harbour workers have gone on strike. The port is completely paralysed. Several P. and O. steamers have been compelled to leave without unloading.

A number of other unions are threatening to join the strike. It is feared that 4,000 municipal workers, 6,000 men belonging to the Sailors' Union and 4,000 tramway employees will be out within a few days.

All demand the withdrawal of the decree enforcing a 10 per cent cut in the wages.—Reuter

### NO BAN ON "D. H. 86" TYPE MACHINES

MELBOURNE, Dec. 15.

That certificates of airworthiness will be restored to the "D. H. 86" type planes was announced by the Minister of defence Parkhill.

He refused to disclose the details of the report of the Committee which investigated the causes of the accident but said that no structural failure which could have affected the flight had been discovered.—Reuter's Special.

### *RETIRING PRESIDENT HONOURED*

PRAGUE, Dec. 14.

The Cabinet has decided to grant the retiring President Masaryk the possession of a castle wherein he presently resides and a pension of a million crowns (about 8,000 sterling) during his lifetime.

Amnesty for those guilty of political offences is being issued.—Reuter's Special.

**(Earlier News on Page 7.)**

### BRITAIN AND 'PEACE' PLANS

#### "Govt. Must Allay Misgivings, The Terms Have Aroused"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

British Government's attitude on the Laval-Hoare peace proposals should help to allay the misgiving, the terms of the proposed settlement have aroused declares the "Sunday Times".

It opines, there is little prospect of the League accepting the proposals, but it is with League to pronounce the verdict, and whatever the verdict may be, Great Britain will abide thereby.

Writing in the "Observer", Mr. Garvin says, it is peace. The Hoare-Laval proposals hold the field. Competent statesmanship has nothing to put in their places. Further, sanctions intended to throttle Italy would set fire to the world but sanctions are dead. If Geneva commits a moral suicide on Dec. 12 peace plan must be put through under 1906 Anglo-Franco-Italian treaty.

The historic encounter in the House of Commons on Dec. 19 will clear the air, rally the national banks, reassure the country and relieve the world.

### DOWNING STREET GETS BUSY

#### Simon Summoned From Golf To Attend Ministers' Meeting

LONDON, Dec. 15.

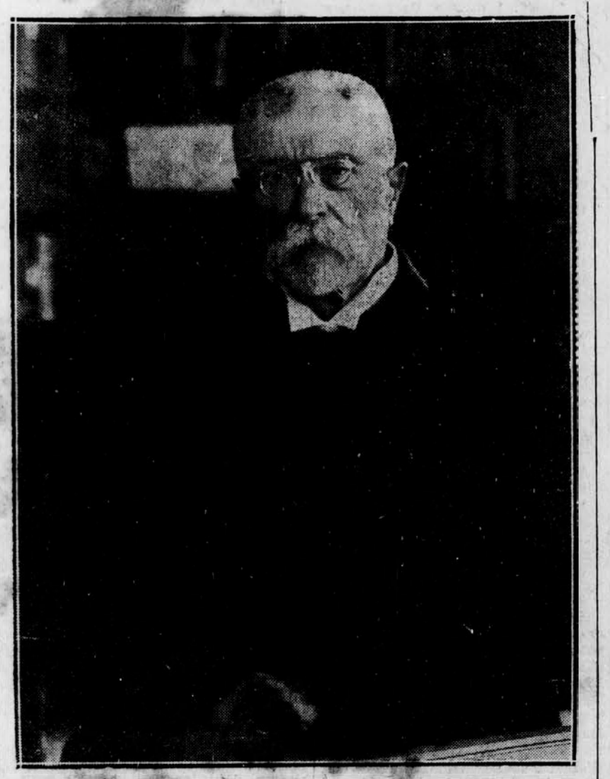
Downing Street has been unusually active for a Sunday to-day. Mr. Baldwin who had been spending his week-end at Chequers returned to 10 Downing Street at 4 p.m. and immediately afterwards Mr. Eden came across from the Foreign Office and he was at once shown to Mr. Baldwin's room where he made a report upon the proceedings at Geneva.

Earlier in the day Sir John Simon who was golfing at Walton-on-Naze was summoned to London by telephone from White Hall. it is understood, in order to attend a metting of Ministers later in the day.

EDEN MEETS BALDWIN

Capt. Eden remained forty minutes with Mr. Baldwin and then returned to the Foreign Office. Shortly afterwards Mr. Neville Chamberlain drove up to No. 11 Downing Street and at 5 p.m. Sir John Simon dressed in golfing clothes arrived at No. 10, questioned the door-keeper and then went to the Foreign Office to see Capt. Eden with whom he remained for over an hour.

The reports that Italy has asked for elucidation of certain points in the peace proposals are not confirmed in London to-night. —Reuter.



President Masaryk the founder of the Czechoslovak Republic, has resigned his presidentship for reasons of health.

## Bengal Govt. Must Substantiate Or Apologise

### *ANDREWS CHARACTERISES CHARGE AGAINST JAWAHARLAL AS SCANDALOUS*

The London Correspondent of "The Hindu" wires to his paper on December 12:—

Mr. C. F. Andrews, writing in "The Manchester Guardian," protesting against the accusation in the Bengal Administration Report with reference to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, describes the charge as scandalous and urges its immediate withdrawal, with an apology.

Mr. Andrews says, "Nobody knowing Jawaharlal believes him capable of misappropriation of funds or carrying on a campaign of political duplicity."

After referring to the methods adopted by the Bengal Government, Mr. Andrews says. "The Raj has now only one choice. It must substantiate its statement or make an unequivocal and public apology."

GUARDIAN'S COMMENTS.

Editorially, "The Manchester Guardian" hopes that the attention of H. E. Sir John Anderson will be called to Pandit Nehru's protest and adds, "It is immaterial whether Pandit Nehru disclaims subversive activities, but when it is a question of misappropriation of the untouchables' funds, other considerations arise, as the Pandit comes from a family, distinguished for patriotism culture and a fine sense of honour."

"Such things may occasionally creep into administration reports, but our faith in the trust-worthiness of such publications would be partially revived if the charge against Pandit Nehru were either substantiated or expunged."

THE OBJECTIONABLE PASSAGE.

The following is the paragraph in the Bengal Administration Report to which Mr. C. F. Andrews, (which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who calls it "an astounding and amazing lie") takes exception:—

"During the third week of January, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru paid a short visit to Calcutta and after consultations with the leaders of most of the subversive movements in Bengal, prescribed a militant programme based mainly on his own extreme socialist views and designed primarily to attract the peasant masses. This agitation was to be carried on under the guise of anti-untouchability activities and with the money collected for "Harijan" work. He was eventually prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in respect of three violent and provocative speeches delivered during this visit. The Pandit did not defend himself, beyond attempting to deliver a further seditious speech from the dock, and was sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment on the 16th February. His arrest and conviction aroused little excitement. In Calcutta a partial hartal was observed by Hindu shopkeepers, though vehicular traffic was not interrupted. Elsewhere in Bengal there was no demonstration. This indifference can be attributed partly to the alarm felt about his expropriatory views by the average propertied Congressman, and partly to the general dissatisfaction with the lack of initiative shown by the leaders of the Congress."

### WILL U. S. BOYCOTT OLYMPIC GAMES?

#### Labour Federation Says "No" To Teams For Berlin

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail.)

According to "Nation," the movement against the American participation in the Olympic games at Berlin is gradually increasing. The Committee of "Fair Play in Sport" has addressed a letter of protest to General Sherill, the American member of the International Olympic Committee. The American Federation of Labour has demanded that no team should be sent to Berlin.

The question shall be examined in December, during the recourse of the annual congress of the American Federation of Sports. It has however already been established that over 50 per cent of the American sportive associations have decided to boycott the Hitlerian Olympic Games.

## *Doctors' Ban On Mahatma Gandhi*

### Order Him Not To Strain In Any Manner For Two Months More

### CHANGE OF CLIMATE ALSO ADVISED

WARDHA, Dec. 15.

**Dr. Jivraj Mehta who examined Mahatma Gandhi exactly a week ago came here this morning with Dr. Gilder of Bombay. They examined the Mahatma this morning and evening and issued the following bulletin:**

***No Abnormality***

**"Mahatma Gandhi's general condition shows improvement after one week's complete rest. He looks more fresh. An electro-cardiogram taken this morning shows no abnormality The systolic blood pressure is 175 to-day as against 180 last Sunday.**

***No Work For 2 Months***

**Owing to this slow fall in blood pressure he has been advised to continue rest for about two months more. During this period he has been asked not to give interviews, not to attend to his correspondence and not to take part in public activities.**

***Change Of Climate***

**A change of climate is also advised."—A. P.**

### *FREE FIGHTS AT POLLING BOOTHS*

#### *Disorderly Scenes In Shaharanpur District Board Elections*

SAHARANPUR, Dec. 15.

Disorderly and untoward incidents are reported to have been enacted in connection with the District Board elections in the interior of the district.

At Raipur village where the contest was very keen many voters of Mr. Dhanraj Singh, a Congress nominee, are alleged to have been assaulted by the rival party. One Hira Singh was severely injured in the head and removed from the polling booth, profusely bleeding.

At Gangoh village also the free use of lathi is reported to have been made by the voters of the rival candidates.—United Press.

### *Record Air Mail Leaves Croyden*

(Special Cable).

LONDON, December 15.

Record Christmas airmails for India, Malaya and Africa left Croydon at week-end. The mail for India and the East weighed 2 1/2 tons or about 200,000 letters while the African air mail weighed a ton.

During the last nine days the record weight of over ten tons air mail consisting about one million letters was despatched from London to the destinations on the Imperial Airways' Empire routes.

## STOP PRESS

JAPAN OPPOSES NAVAL TONNAGE REDUCTION

TOKIO, Dec. 15.

The Japanese Naval authorities are reported to be entirely opposed to the American proposal of 20 per cent decrease in the world fleets. They say it will mean that Japan will have to destroy 82,000 tons of modern ships while Britain will destroy only 2,000 and the United States could build 143,000 tons. This will leave Japan with a total tonage of 610,000, America 948,000 and Britain 961,000.—Reuter's Special.

### *DEFAULTERS ALL!*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Britain, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania notified to the States Department that they were defaulting in the payment of war debts due on Monday.—Reuter's Special.

### SIX ARRESTED IN NEW DELHI

#### Sequel To Bomb Explosion Near Post Office

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

Half a dozen youngmen were taken into custody to-day by the special staff of the C.I.D. police in connection with the recent bomb explosions near the New Delhi post office and railway station. The arrested persons have been remanded in the Red Fort where dangerous revolutionaries are generally kept.

The police connect the bomb explosions at Delhi with that near the District Collector's bungalow at Meerut, reported some months back, and suspect an interprovincial revolutionary conspiracy.—United Press.

### Fresh Demand Of Rs. 4,000 Made From "Bharat Mata"

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

A security of Rs. 1,000 deposited by "Bharat Mata" an Urdu Daily, and its press has been forfeited for certain objectionable article appearing in the paper, and a fresh security of Rs. 4,000 in all has been demanded from both the press and the paper.

A security of Rs. 1,000 has also been demanded from "Karam Veer," another Urdu daily, for certain objectionable headlines.

The action is taken under the Press Emergency Act.—United Press.

# TABULATED ADLETS
## ONE Anna Per Word
## Minimum Re. 1.

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 1. PERSONAL.

**My wife Bai Vishnulaxi, Indoo,** Raikwal Brahmin by caste, the whereabouts of her may be communicated to husband, Rameshchandra Damodar Bhatt, Box No 5320, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 8. MATRIMONIAL.

**Wanted Bania Bridegroom for an** intelligent, healthy and good-looking non-Matric bride. Communicate with all details to Box No. 5333, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted Immediately:—Four Boiler** attendants thoroughly experienced Babcock's Water Tube Boilers, Accountant Stenographers, General Storekeeping Clerks. Apply Box No. 5337, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted due to expansion of Business** 1 Organiser and 2 Inspectors on handsome salary to work in East and West Khandesh. Experienced and influential persons need only apply to:—The Asstt. Manager, (on Tour) The Venus Assurance Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 212, Bombay. (5267)

**Wanted a B. E. (Civil), on Rs.** 125—5—175, (Efficiency Bar at Rs. 150) plus Rs. 3 as cycle allowance, for the post of a Superintendent in charge of Building and Encroachment Departments. Applications with full particulars, should reach the undersigned on or before 1st January, 1936. Knowledge of Gujarati and Cycling is essential. Tribhovandas S. Thakar, Chief Officer, Surat Borough Municipality, Municipal Office, Surat, 13th December, 1935. (2316)

**A progressive Indian Life Office** with a very influential directorate invites applications for the post of Inspectors for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Karnatic, Mysore State and C. P. Handsome salary, commission and allowances. Please apply sharp stating experience and business expectations to Box No. 2307, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a well experienced Sales**man for a well-known cotton mill in Central India. Apply with certificates and qualifications with minimum salary. Box No. 5332, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted Actors, Actresses and** few Clerks for Film Coy. Apply with full particulars Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. 5293.

**Wanted — A Drawing Teacher** for the Sarvajanik Education Society's Drawing and Design Class, Surat. Preference will be given to Gujaratis, who have passed the Art Master's or Drawing Master's Examination. Apply immediately to the HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Athwa Lines, Surat. 2282

### 13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

**To Let from 1st January, 1936,** Shops and Flats, Dhunraj Mahal near Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road, modern sanitary conveniences, Geysers, Frigidaire, up-to-date comforts. Rents reasonable. Apply Controller of Estates at site. (5336)

### 27. HOTELS

**Bombay Savoy Hotel, Bar and** Restaurant, next-door to Central Station with all modern comforts. Inclusive Rs. 4. Exclusive Rs. 2. (5308)

**National Hindu Hotel, Ballard Pier** Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. High class Board and lodging; splendid food; spacious rooms—all comforts. Monthly Rs. 40, Daily Rs. 2/6. (2056).

### 69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

**Fourteen 19-1/2-Rupee-Monthly-**Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5163)

### 73 AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted:—Agents to sell Medi**cated and Scented Hair Oils, Highly beneficial pure Ayurvedic medicines in every town throughout Bombay. Apply to Marwari Relief Society, 13, Sarkar Lane, Calcutta. (5334)

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS** to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balsar | Broach | Baroda |
| Borivli | Bhusaval | Dahod |
| Deolali | Dhond | Daman |
| Dhanu Road | Golvad | Karjat |
| Kasara | Lonavla | Manmad |
| Matheran | Neral | Navsari |
| Nasik | Sholapur | Virar |

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### 103. LIVE STOCK.

**Bombay Presidency Poultry Asso**ciation Annual Show to be held on December 20th to 22nd. Send for Schedules and entry forms from Hon. Show Secy. 3, Sholapur Road, Poona. Entries close December 7th. (2302).

### 118. TAILORING

**Do not mistake, the English Tail**oring College of our ex-student, Mr. N. G. Rao for the India's Pioneer and Premier Tailoring Institution, Rao's Tailoring College, 143, Princess Street, Bombay. Six annas stamps for new prospectus. (5329).

### 121. DAILY WANTS.

**Tea with excellent flavour and of** best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

### 143. TOYS & DOLLS.

**Get our 36 or 400 most attractive** Metal Toys for Rs. 5-4-0 and Rs. 30 respectively (freight paid). Agents wanted. Industrial Works, Karachi. (5325).

### 156. MISCELLANEOUS.

**Happy News for Gents. & Ladies** get at Re. 1 only a Parker pen. Get admission to-day by sending Rs. 1/4 or two annas stamps for particulars Sah Bros., Panbazar, Gauhati, Assam. (5335)

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion .... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .... | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions .... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

### NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from reputed cinema film Companies for facilities to shoot films (Silent or Talkies) during His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations lasting for about a week from the 1st January, 1936, and the Viceregal visit on the 5th and 6th January.

The Baroda Government will select the best film produced and buy a copy or two.

The Company will bear all expenses.

Apply to the KHANGI KARBHARI, Baroda. 2272

### TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of laying additional water mains in Coimbatore town at an estimated cost of Rs. 83,200 will be received by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality, on or before 8th January, 1936, at his office. Necessary detailed tender notice, schedule of quantities, specification and conditions of contract can be had from the Municipal Engineer's office on payment of Rs. 5 into the Municipal treasury for the entire set.

(Sd.) H. C. M. McLAUGHLIN,
Commissioner.
Coimbatore Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Coimbatore, 9th Dec., 1935. 2279

### KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of provisions, etc., to the Nurses' Mess at the K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay for one year, commencing from the 1st March, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1936. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed as "Tenders for the supply of provisions, etc., to the Nurses' Mess at the K.E.M. Hospital."

Forms of tender, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
Dean.
Parel, Bombay, 11-12-1935 (2280)

## Public Notices

### SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.

PAINTING, SCULPTURE, ARCHITECTURE, & APPLIED ART.

Open to the Public from THURSDAY, the 12th of December to THURSDAY, the 19th of December, 1935, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. & 6 p.m.

Students of Schools & Colleges are specially invited.

ADMISSION FREE. (2294)

### THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The clients of the Bank's Bhuleshwar Branch are hereby informed that the said Branch will remain CLOSED for business hereafter every year on the 1st of JANUARY to facilitate the ANNUAL CLOSINGS.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 14th December, 1935. (2315)

### WANTED.

Wanted duly qualified MEDICAL MAN for the post of Principal Medical Officer in sole charge of State General Hospital. Experience in Surgery essential. Pay Rs. 500 p.m. Probationary period one year. Apply with testimonials to Dewan, Junagadh State, before 15th January, 1936.

J. MONTEATH,
Dewan, Junagadh State.
The Secretariat,
Junagadh, 11th December, 1935. 2318.

## Legal Notices

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. JUGMOHANDAS LALLUBHAI.

ALL persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or on any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13/19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of parcel of land or ground situate at Walkeshwar Road, Banganga Cross Lane and Banganga Road, admeasuring about 2723 sqr. yds. of which 2200 sq. yds. are freehold and 500 or thereabouts are newly assessed land the assessment in respect of which has been fixed for 50 years all of which are bearing Collector's Old No. 303. New Nos. 2059, A/2059 and A/16883, Old Survey No. 20 and New Survey Nos. 4 and 5/7258, 2/7258 and 1Aa/7261, C. S. No. 1/111 Malabar-Cumballa Hill Division together with messuages, tenements and dwelling house and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3064 (1-2), Street No. 234-1-10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Walkeshwar and partly by Banganga Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dinshaw Navroji Bode and partly by the property of Devkaran Nanji, on or towards the North by the Sanatorium of Khimji Jiva and partly by the property of Gangadas Vijbhukhandas and on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Devkaran Nanji and partly by Banganga Road.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1935.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Purchaser. 2317.

GRAND VARIETY
**CONCERT**
IN AID OF
SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-day (Monday), at 6 p.m.
Chief Attractions:
VOCAL MUSIC BY
Mrs. HIRABAI BARODEKAR
DANCES BY
NRITYA—RANI SUNALINI DEVI
Many other items
By The Students of the School
Plans Open at the Theatre

## Auction Sales

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION WILL BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT GANESHPUR AND HOUSES SITUATE AT NANDGAON, CHALISGAON AND SAIGAON.

Under instructions of the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of insolvents Esufalli Mulla Badruddin and Fidahussein Abdul Tayab, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Friday 20th December, 1935 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed insolvents in the land and three houses, described below.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No. 1.

The land situated at Mouze Ganeshpur, Taluka Chalisgaon, District East Khandesh, bearing S. No 55/2, admeasuring 12 Acres and 35 Gunthas, Kharaba 24 Gunthas, assessment Rupees 13/- and bounded as follows, towards the East No. 55/1; towards the West Nos. 53, 54; towards the South Patnecha Siv and towards the North Nos. 54-58.

Lot No. 2.

(1st) House situated at Kasbe Saigaon, Taluka Chalisgaon, District East Khandesh.

The House admeasuring East to West 46 hands and South to North 13 hands. Besides this one room admeasuring East to West 10 hands and South to North 8 hands and bounded as follows:—Towards the East house belonging to Mr. Cassum and Mr. Hamidkhan; towards the West Royal road; towards the South houses belonging to Shet Shankar Kal Bapoo and Shet Bhikan Kaloo and towards the North the house belonging to the late owner Bhila Lakha Atar.

(2nd) The House situated at Chalisgaon, bearing Committee No. 2330 and admeasuring with land South to North 60 feet and East to West 30 feet and bounded on or towards the East Government Royal Road; towards the West Forest Depot; towards the South Plots belonging to Esufalli Mulla Badrudin Shet and towards the North land and house belonging to Shet Jadhavji Malji. The above house has got Well and Latrine.

(3) The House situated at Nandgaon Taluka Nandgaon, District Nasik, and admeasuring with the land and verandah East to West feet 125 and South to North feet 52½ and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East the place of Mahomedan Cemetery; on or towards the West Royal Road; on or towards the South the land belonging to Shet Rambhaoo and towards the North the houses belonging to Shet Khandoo Mahadu Mali and Shet Dagu Mali.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES AND 2 CASES OF COLOURED CUT PIECES—CLOTH.

By order of Official Assignee of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 19th December, 1935, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 12, Bales and 2 cases of Coloured cut pieces of cloth—of insolvent Dayabhai Vallabhbhai Patel traded as Ratilal & Co.

25 p.c. cash deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Sale by the undersigned of 42 Cases Provisions on THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1935, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned comprising:—19 Cases Claremont, Comet, Albany, Venetian, and Alice Mixtures in layers, 5 Cases Arcadian, Tudor, Crown and Oxford Selections, 4 Cases Venetian Chocolates, 1 Case Cocoanut Caramels, 1 Case Mixed Gums, 1 Case Mixed Jellies, Gums, etc. 3 Cases H. T. Reindeer Selections. 2 Cases Dona Fruits. 1 Case Empire Fruit Gums, 1 Case Jelly Peaches. 1 Case Cream paste Assortment, 1 Case Crystal Mixed Rings, and 2 Cases Mixed Fruit Jellies.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the purchaser and the goods removed within three days of the sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

## Auction Sales

### GANDHI & CO.
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AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATED AT OLD AGRA ROAD, KURLA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Chief Officer, Kurla City Municipality and on account and at the risk of defaulters of Municipal Taxes in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the Chief Officer under Section No. 106/2 of B. M. B. Act 1925, sell by Public Auction all the Right Title and Interest in the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Properties on Thursday the 19th December 1935 at the undermentioned time on the premises.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

On account and at the risk of Mr. Gazidin Mahomed:—

All that piece of Leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon situated near Old Agra Road, Kurla admeasuring 156.83 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 136 standing in the Municipal Register in the name of Mr. Gazidin Mahomed under New Mill Ward House No. 258, 259 and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. D. D. Rodrigues, on the South by the property of Mr. J. Gracious, on the East by the property of Mr. Chhotalal Dave and on the West by the property of Mr. D. J. Mistri.

AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

On account and at the risk of Mr. Tayeballi Adamji:—

All that piece of Leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon situated near Old Agra Road, Kurla, admeasuring 205.33 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 176 Standing in the Municipal Register in the name of Mr Tayeballi Adamji under New Mill Ward House No. 217 and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Surai Prasad D. Prasad, on the South by the Property of Mr. T. Matcheswalla, on the East by the property of Mr. Mahomed Usuf Karimalli and on the West by the Old Agra Road.

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# A Page About Industries And Engineering

## How A Miner Revolutionized Soviet Russia's Industry

### The Stakhanov Movement And How It Has Helped To Increase Production

*BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD*

MOSCOW (By Mail)

Many and varied are the methods used from time to time in the Soviet Union to improve the quality and to increase the quantity of manufactured goods, agricultural and raw materials —coal, oil, cotton, etc. After the Revolution and Civil War, the Communist regime of Russia seriously undertook to industrialize the backward agricultural country that Russia had been for centuries, and to bring it to the position of the most technically advanced country in the world.

In the beginning, owing to the lack of foreign credits and home trade, the authorities encountered great difficulties and were forced to content themselves with only the re-building, repairing and reviving of those industries which they had inherited from the former regime, in the ruined, damaged, or worn-out condition they had been left. This was the period of "Recovery" which was soon followed by the period of "Reconstruction", and then as the new government began to gain sufficient power and began to develop its foreign trade with other countries, the period of "Industrialization" began, which was successfully concluded under the name of the First Five Years Plan.

**"SOCIALIST COMPETITION"**

To increase the output of industry and to raise the cultural and technical level of the people, who were not trained and educated sufficiently to master the handling of the new machines quickly the system of "Socialist Competition" was used. By means of this system, group of workers, employees, teachers, and others would conclude "Agreements of Socialist Competition" with corresponding groups of workers in order to improve the quality and to increase the quantity of their work and production. This system gave a strong impulse to those branches of economy, industry, or education in which it was employed and yielded results which surpassed expectation.

Industry grew rapidly, and the introduction of machinery in all fields of industry continued with such rapidity that almost all branches of industry were soon saturated with superfluous machinery, of the most up-to-date types. However, it was found that the increase in production did not keep pace with the increase of machinery, and that it was for below the expected level and scheduled plans.

**MINER'S RECORD**

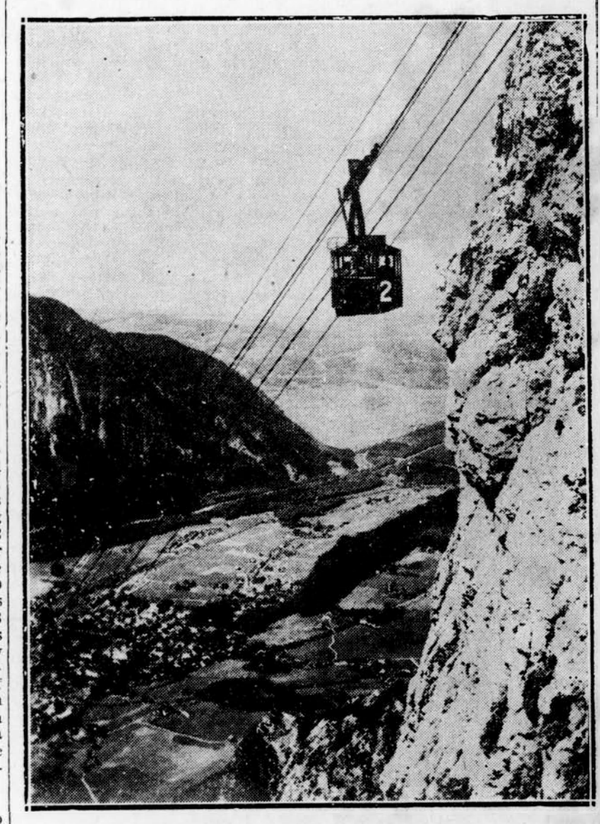
Stakhanov, a miner in the Donbass coal valley, in ordinary coal miner a few months ago, has found a most rational use for his pneumatic hammer, and by doing so he set a record by digging 102 tons of coal during a five hour shift. The continuous use of the pneumatic hammer according to the new method of Stakhanov has raised the former output of 13 tons of coal per shift to 55 tons per shift. As a result, the daily average output of coal in the Donbass has shown an increase of 15.000 tons. It must be borne in mind that coal output has been lagging behind the plan for a number of years because of the difficulties encountered in its mining.

**HERO OF THE NATION**

Stakhanov has become the hero of the nation, and the Stakhanov method has become the slogan of the day. All over the country, in all branches of industry, agriculture, national economy, and even in cultural institutions, the Stakhanov method has been popularized and adopted with a resulting enormous increase in the productivity of labour and a marked increase both in quantity and quality of production. The "Stakhanovites" of the Soviet cotton field, for example, delivered to the State 920.000 tons of raw cotton as against 352,-000 in 1934. Carloadings increased from 58,000 last year to 74,000 daily this year, while 10,192 rail-

(continued in column 5)

## RAILWAYS THAT RUN ON WIRES



How the transport problem is solved in German mountains by the cable-railway.

## A Marvel Of Engineering

### The Cable Railways Of German Mountains

*By KONRAD HAUMANN*

To scale the summit of a mountain peak on foot, and from the lofty watch-tower look upon the world, is the event of a life-time-It is not everyone, however, who is fortunate enough to be able to climb mountains. In many cases, the physical strength is lacking: more often, perhaps, the time allowed by the limited vacation, makes impossible the long and mearisome ascent, necessary to reach the top of some especially famous mountain, from which such a view can be obtained. It is here that the modern mountain railways come to the rescue. To-day, science has conquered the most inaccessible alpine peaks, which a decade ago could only be reached by a few expert mountain-climbers. The mountain railways of our time have overcome every obstacle.

For the last sixty years, Germany has been notably in advance of her neighbours in the building of daring mountain railways, so that now she possesses an imposing array, constructed in various ways, equally interesting for their technical and their natural features, and offering to the lover of solitude among the clouds a wealth of mountainous beauty. Even the Zugspitze, 2,963 meters (9,718 feet) high, and Germany's highest mountain, is now comfortably, and at the same time, safely accessible, by rail.

**CABLE RAILWAYS.**

In the beautiful region of the Bavarian Alps, no less than five of these mountain railways have been put in operation during the last ten years. The troublesome problem of scaling the mountaintops has been solved in a masterful and scientific manner. A "climb", which a few years ago took an expert mountaineer five hours to make, is now accomplished on the mountain railway in 10 minutes: and that which once required two days of the severest physical exertion, the Zugspitze Railway makes easily in 112 minutes!

In the western part of the Bavarian Alps, the Allgau, is the longest suspension cable railway in the world, running from the much-frequented alpine health resort of Oberstdorf to the Nebelhorn. On a steel cable 4,850 meters (two and 3|5 miles) in length, cars holding 25 passengers swing in 18 minutes from the bottom of the Alpental, over mountain, forest, ravine, and cliff, with only a short stop on the Seealp, up to the high mountain station (1,932 meters), where several famous routes up into the Nebelhorn heights (2,225 meters) start.

Another cable line runs from the world-renowned Reichenhall saline baths in the eastern Bavarian Alps, and at the threshold of the Berchtesgaden country, up to the steep cliffs of the Predigtstuhl. Here, an altitude of 1,200 meters (3,936 feet) is reached, the upbound car being moved by the counter-weight of the valley-bound car, in the space of ten minutes. As we glide by, we can see that rare alpine flower, the edelweiss, blooming on the cliffs. Standing at the foot of the cross on the summit, we can view the alpine country in all its richness of cliffs, ridges, pinnacles, rocky walls, wooded peaks, and mountain lakes, from the Berchtesgaden Alps to the Salzburg and Zillertal Alps. If we take the last "train" back to the valley, we can see the fairylike rows of lights in Reichenhall and Salzburg far below us.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, known the world over as a famous alpine health resort in Upper Bavaria, and the scene of the 1936 Winter Olympian Games, has three mountain railways. In ten minutes time, the suspended cars glide upwards to the Wank (1765 m.) lighed all day long in mountain sunshine, and to the Kreuzeck 1.652 meters), where idyllic mountain pasture and the ascent to the picturesque Hollental await the traveller. But the finest of all the German mountain railways is the third one, running from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, namely, the Zagspitze Railway. This line carries us up the threateningly unapproachable, rock-bound Zugspitze, the highest mountain in Germany (9.718 feet), a visit to which is an unforgetable experience for every alpine traveller. The railway itself, constructed in 1928-1930, is almost sensational as a technical masterpiede, with its combination of rails, sprocket-wheels and suspension cables. For motor power, it has a 1,500 volt direct current, and is equipped with a quintuplicate brake system, thus

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 4)

## JAP MARKET In Egypt ENDANGERED

The Japanese cotton textile industry is faced with another perplexing question. An officiable cable report received by the Foreign Office from Consul-General at Alexandria disclosed that the Egyptian Government was considering imposition of exchange compensating tax aimed at restriction of importation of the Japanese cotton tissues and compensatory trade arrangements with Japan, which have been advocated in the report, of the Egyptian Trade Mission to Great Brita'n.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.

Consul-General Amaki gave the gist of the report of the Egyptian Trade Mission to Great Britain as follows:

1. To set up foreign exchange compensating tax at high rates in order to restrict influx of the Japanese cotton goods to Egypt; and

2. The imposition of the high rate exchange compensating tax on Japanese goods will naturally cause Japan to reduce her imports of Egyptian raw cotton. To meet such situation and to maintain the position of the Egyptian export trade, it is suggested that the Egyptian Government proposes to Japan compensatory trade arrangements regarding Egyptian purchases of the Japanese cotton goods and the Japanese purchases of Egyptian raw cotton.

It is understood that the Foreign Office instructed Consul-General Amaki to negotiate with the Egyptian authorities regarding the question, based on the actually prevailing trade conditions between Egypt and Japan. The Foreign Office is also planning a conference with officials of the Department of Commerce and Industry and cotton spinners, weavers and exporters to decide the Japanese attitude with respect to the present question.—"Japan

(Continued from Col. 2.)

way cars were built, or more than five times that built last year. 12 547.000 Kg. of tea leaves have been collected; this is double amount collected last year, tenfold that of 1931. The automobile and tractor industries have raised their output by 10 per cent, sheet iron, 30 per cent. In many industries production has been increased several fold. The Stakhanov Movement besides giving a strong impulse to the industrial output of manufacture and made for general growth, has greatly improved the living conditions of the workers and employees. They produce more—and earn more.

## Evolution Of Sewage Arrangements In Bombay

### How The Filth And Dirt Of The City Is Disposed Of

Before a large and distinguished gathering on Sunday evening, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, declared open the Sewage Disposal Works at Dadar. The history of the Drainage works in the north of the City is interesting and dates back nearly sixty years, and the following account of the evolution of the present Sewage arrangements will be read with interest:—

The question of sewering the northern part of the Island of Bombay has been before the Corporation since 1910. Several schemes were prepared and considered. Ultimately in the year 1930 the Corporation approved of the Worli point outfall project estimated to cost about Rs. 88.8 lakhs in the 1st stage and 1.0 crore in the final stage. It provided for collecting the sewage from the developed as well as undeveloped areas in the northern part of the Island from Worli to Dharavi and discharging the same after clarification by the activated sludge process into the sea at Worli point. The work on the project could not however be proceeded with for financial and other considerations. A modified scheme estimated to cost Rs. 23,90.415 was therefore prepared and placed before the Corporation to give immediate relief to the areas already developed and those under development comprising Dadar, Matunga, part of Sion, and the whole of Mahim, and it was finally approved in July 1933. It was proposed to divide the work comprised in the scheme in three stages and allot funds for its execution in parts beginning with the Budget Estimates for 1934-35.

ACTIVATED SLUDGE.

The first stage provides for the construction of an activated sludge plant capable of dealing with a dry weather flow of 4 million gallons per day and providing an effluent to the standard laid down by the Rivers Pollution Committee, England, in the case of effluents discharged in Rivers, the water of which is used for drinking purposes. It also provides for installing electrically driven pumps in the existing pumping station of the late C. I. Trust between Dadar and Matunga Stations of the G. I. P. Railway and laying a 24" rising main therefrom to the purification plant and constructing a Chemical Laboratory and Servants Quarters thereat. This station serves the areas to the east of the G. I. P. Railway between Parel convent and Sion Bridge.

The second stage includes provision for the construction of two intercepting sewers to drain the southern part of Mahim and installation of a pumping station with the requisite length of rising main in the vicinity of the Purification plant.

The third stage contemplates construction of an intercepting sewer from the northern part of Mahim starting from Morvi Road up to the third pumping station to be installed on the west side of the two railways between Dadar and Matunga.

The work on the first stage was started in August 1934. So far, a major portion of the work comprised in this stage has been completed. The work on the construction of the two intercepting sewers included in the second stage is at present in progress. The completion of the first stage would put a stop immediately to the discharge of chlorinated sewage into the open channel passing by the side of the G. I. P. Railway Workshops and terminating in Mahim Creek.

The activated sludge plant which has been installed to deal in the first place with 2.75 m.g.d. is of the 'Simplex' type which employs surface aeration instead of compressed air. The work of construction was entrusted to Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co., who are the representatives of this process in India, at a cost of Rs 4.82 lakhs after inviting quotations. The actual work was started on 1st of January 1935 and the sewage was introduced into it on the 14th October 1935. Subsequently the Corporation also sanctioned the installation of a sludge digestion tank to treat the surplus sludge from the Purification plant before drying on beds both these works are now under construction. The details of the plant as well as of the digestion tank are described below:—

PURIFICATION PLANT.

The following is a description of the various plants used for the purpose:—

The works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 2.750.000 gallons per 24 hours and to give a complete treatment to two times this amount during times of storm. Any flow in excess of this amount will be passed off to the storm channel near Tulsi pipe line.

The crude sewage enters the works by one 24" C. I. pipe into

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 4)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*League Football*

# Drake's Amazing Scoring Feat

## Registers Arsenal's All 7 Goals Against Aston Villa

### F. A. CUP SECOND ROUND MATCHES ATTRACT RECORD CROWDS

LONDON, Dec. 14.

**At Villa Park before 60,000 spectators Edward Drake Arsenal's centre forward was in an amazing scoring feat. He registered all the seven goals whereby Arsenal defeated Aston Villa establishing a record for English League under the new offside law.**

**Prestonite James Ross scored seven goals against Stoke in October 1888 and McGrory scored eight out of nine for Celtic in 1923.**

Drake, irresistible in snapping up excellent passes from the wings scored in the fifteenth, twenty-eighth and thirty-fourth minutes before the interval.

Arsenal swarmed the Villa goal Drake scoring the fourth goal in a minute from restart, the fifth, five minutes later, the sixth at fifty-eighth minute and the seventh in the closing minutes.

Palethorpe scored Villa's lone point in the sixty-fourth minute.

The Teams contained 14 Internationals, eight Arsenal and six Villa, the latter playing Massie from Hearts for the first time before the home crowd reckoned transfer to the value of 22 players on view not less than 100,000 sterling.

F. A. CUP SECOND ROUND.

The second round of the F. A. Cup attracted crowds totalling 163,000. Small clubs are still surprising the League teams. Margate Arsenal's nursery accounted for another London Club. Evans scored thrice for Southall the only Amateurs left in the third round.

Sunderland were surprised with Willingham running straight from kick off and shooting from long range goalie slightly touching the ball before it passed into the net. Sunderland's goal had four narrow escapes before the interval.

In the second half the Sunderland defence was sound and able to withstand Huddersfield's shock tactics.

Tilson scored twice within three minutes to give Manchester City two-nil lead but Wrigglesworth replied in half a minute before the interval.

After change over, Wolverhampton's splendid combination resulted in Wrigglesworth and Phillips scoring a goal each and later Smalley added Wolve's fourth goal. Brook Replied from the freekick.

DONCASTER'S VICTORY.

The League second division lead is again seesawing. Tottenham's victory and Leicester drawing with Bramley to-day giving Londoners a lead on goal average.

Doncaster are now a force to be reckoned with, their victory to-day bringing them into line with Tottenham and Leicester.—Reuter's Special.

### *F. A. CUP SECOND ROUND MATCHES*

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The following are the results of the F. A. Cup second round played to-day:—

Workington 5, Kidderminister 1; Stalybridge Celtic nil, Darlington 1; Notts County 3, Torquay nil; Chester 3, Reading 3; Halifax 1, Hartlepools 1; Folkestone 1, Crient 2; Crewe 2, Gillingham 1; Southend 5, Burton nil; Chesterfield nil, Walsall nil; Oldham 1, Bristol Rovers 1; Dartford 4, Gainsborough Trinity nil; Rotherham 1, Watford 1; Southall 8, Newport (Isle of Wight) nil; Margate 5, Crystal Palace 1; Scarborough 1, Brighton 1; Bournemouth 5, Barrow 2; Tranmere 6, Scunthorpe 2.—Reuter's Special.

### *LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS*

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The following are the League Football results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Astonvilla 1, Arsenal 7; Bolton 3, Westbromwich 1; Brentford 1, Liverpool 2; Derby 2; Grimsby nil; Everton nil, Leedsunited nil; Huddersfield 1, Sunderland nil; Middlesbrough nil, Birmingham 2; Portsmouth 3, Blackburn 1; Preston 2, Chelsea nil; Sheffield Wednesday nil, Stokecity 1; Wolverhampton 4, Manchestercity 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 3, Leicester 3; Bradfordcity 2, Sheffieldunited 1; Burnley 1, Bury 1; Charlton 2, Westham 2; Fulham 1, Doncaster 3; Hull 3, Swansea 2; Manchesterunited 5, Nottingham Forest nil; Newcastle 4, Southampton 1; Plymouth 2, Bradford nil; Portvale 2, Blackpool 2; Tottenham 2, Norwich 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Luton 1, Bristolcity nil; Northampton 2, Coventry 4; Accrington nil, Wrexham 1; Newbrighton 3, Carlisle nil; Rochdale 5, Gateshead nil; Stockport 6, Mansfield 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION).

Airdrieonians 5, Hibernian 2; Ayr nil, Arbroath 2;; Clyde 1, Queenspark 3; Dunfermaline 1, Celtic nil; Hamilton 2, Aberdeen 3; Hearts 2, Queen of South nil; Motherwell 5, Partick 3; Rangers 5, Albionrovers 1; St. Johnstone nil, Kilmarnock nil; Thirdlanark 2, Dundee 2.—Reuter's Special.

### *Bradford Beat Barrow*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The following are the results of matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Batley 14, York 11; Bradford 14, Barrow 5; Bramley 22, Acton 3; Broughton 13, Hull Kingston Rovers 2; Featherstone 18, St. helens 6; Halifax 13, Salford 3; Hull 15, Huddersfield 10; Hunslet 7, Castleford 6; Keighley 13, Dewsbury 7; Oldham 17, Rochdale 2; St. Helens Recreation 15, Leeds 11; St. Reatham 3, Wigan 11; Swinton 33, Leigh 2; Wakefield 2, Widnes 5; Warrington 4, Liverpool 7.

### *Northampton Beat Bath*

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Neath and Aberavon 3, New Zealand 13 (at Abervon); East Midlands 29, Notts Lancs and Derby 6, (at Bedford); Gloucestershire 5, Cornwall 7 (at Gloucester); Lancashire 8, Yorkshire 11 (at Manchester); Northumberland 8, Cheshire 5 (at Gosforth); Somerset 12, Devon 13 (at Taunton); Warwickshire 16, North Midlands 10 (at Coventry); Blackheath 6, Leicester 5; Glasgow Academicals 3, Oxford University 13; Guys Hospital nil, Liverpool nil; London Scottish 23, Heading'ey 3; Moseley 5, Gloucester 13; Newport 9, Richard 6; Northampton 6, Bath 3; O. M. T. nil, Harlequins 14; Rosslyn Park nil, U. S. Portsmouth 13; St. Bartshospital nil, Oldpaulines 3; Cardiff 6, Pontypool 11; Llanelly 10, Crosskeys nil; Olded wardians 6, Coventry 14; Edinburgh Wanderers 5, Scotland 3.—Reuter's Special.

### *FRANK WOOLLEY OF INDIA*

#### *As London Papers Described Havewala*

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Mr. Havewala, the Bombay Parsi cricketer with his 76, including six sixes and four fours, against the Australians in Bombay figured prominently in the local news columns. Some of the papers described him as India's Frank Woolley whilst others recalled his last famous feat of scoring over 500 runs. One paper took cheap consolation by announcing "Indians hit the Australians mercilessly." Certainly, 241 for all does not look like hitting mercilessly.

### *INTER-COLLEGIATE TENNIS*

#### *Gujerat's Victory Over Baroda In Singles*

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Dec. 14.

In the Inter-[illegible]'s singles finals (Gujerath Zone) Bachubhai Parekh of Gujerath College, Ahmedabad beat Karmarker of Baroda College in two sets 6-3, 6-4.

Parekh gave an exhilarating display of cuts and strokes, hitting with sound judgment. Karmarker, too, gave a tough fight.

### Jiu-Jitsu Professor At Calcutta

CALCUTTA: Dec. 13.

Prof. S. Takagaki, the well-known teacher of Jiu-Jitsu from Japan has just come to Calcutta from Afghanistan on a short holiday tour.

Prof. Takagaki has been employed by His Majesty Zahir Shah, the King of Afghanistan, to train the Afghan Army in the art of Jiu-Jitsu.

Prof. Takagaki was first invited by Dr. Tagore to teach Jiu-Jitsu in his Viswabharati, at Santiniketan, where he trained students from 1928-31.

Mr. Takagaki is a professor of Jiu-Jitsu in the Nippon University and one of the three top-men in this line in Japan. He has been deputed to extend the teaching of Jiu-Jitsu throughout Asia.—United Press.


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# BAFFLING PROBLEM OF CITY'S DRAINAGE SOLVED

## Bombay Mayor Opens Sewerage Disposal Works At Dadar

The Mayor of Bombay opened on Sunday evening the Sewerage Disposal Works at Dadar, Bombay.

### Baffling Problem

Twenty-five years had to elapse before a concrete scheme for the sewerage of the North of the City was placed before the Corporation, in spite of the appointment of several English technical experts and committees.

### Tributes To Engineer

The appointment of Mr. N. V. Modak, however, solved the vexed problem and both the Municipal Commissioner and the Mayor paid glowing tributes to him.

The Mayor appealed to the City Engineer and to the Corporation to properly attend to the slum areas.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner, in requesting the Mayor to open the works, said that the project had been of entrancing interest.

The problem had been mooted as long ago as 1910 or even earlier. The process had only begun and it was part of a big scheme. If successful, it would lead to the removal of some of Bombay's standing reproaches.

The works were the first of their kind east of Suez.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he felt very happy to have been called upon to open the "essential and useful" work during his term of Mayoralty.

BAFFLING PROBLEM.

The problem of sewerage of the north of the Island had defied solution during the past twenty-five years. Several committees, commissions and experts from England had been entrusted with the work of finding a satisfactory solution, but without any avail.

The residents of the North had been levelling against the Municipality the charge that it had been discriminating between the South and the North. The South, they said, had been accorded better treatment and the North had been neglected. That charge was justifiable.

One of the obligations, the Mayor continued, of a Municipality was, however, the provision of a proper drainage system for the City.

The problem of the drainage of the North had been before the Corporation for a long time but they were not entirely to be blamed, as the technical experts who were appointed could not agree on a suitable plan. And the Government also were trying to safeguard the harbour. Antop Hill, the Worli Point and other localities.

A GODSEND.

When the Corporation was almost desperate, the appointment of Mr. N. V. Modak as the City Engineer came as a god-send. Mr. Dalal, the then Commissioner, had appointed him as he was specially qualified in drainage and sanitation. Within a few months of his appointing, he presented a concrete scheme for the drainage of the North to the Corporation. He hoped with Mr. Modak's ability and the Co-operation of the Corporation many of the problems of drainage and sanitation would be solved in the near future.

He made a fervent appeal to the City Engineer and the Corporation to look to the slum areas—those inhabited mainly by labourers—especially Dharavi, Sewri, Worli, and a part of Vadala. He hoped that the North will be well-equipped with the Municipal amenities and well-served in the future.

Mr. N. V. Modak, while proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor, announced that he had a scheme for the Love Grove area and hoped to present it to the Corporation in a month.

The guests were then shown round the works and all were impressed with the skill with which it had been carried out and had no doubt of its potentialities.

(A description of the Works appears in our to-day's Industries' Page.)

### B. P. Women's Council Organise Exhibition

The Exhibition Secretary writes: The Bombay Presidency Women's Council is holding a 4 day Conference in January, 1936, when it will also hold an Exhibition and sale of work of Women's Organisations, in the South wing of the University Building. The main object of the Exhibition and sale of work is to make the work carried out by the various Women's Organisations more widely known. By holding the Exhibition and Sale of Women's Work along with the Conference, it is expected that the above object will be achieved.

The Exhibition will be opened by Lady Brabourne on the 21st, January, 1936, at 5 p.m., and it will continue till the 24th.

It will consist of all kinds of work done by women.

All Women's Organisations as well as individuals are invited to co-operate with us and make it a great success.

# Gliding Is Much Safer Than Motoring

## *INDIAN WEATHER AFFORDS IDEAL CONDITIONS, SAYS GERMAN EXPERT*

The great possibilities of gliding and soaring in India were explained by the German expert Mr Otto Zimmer, at the Hotel Majestic on Saturday evening, in the first lecture of its kind, in India, Mr. G. Wiles, president of the Bombay Port Trust presided.

The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Indian Gliding Association.

In Germany the whole population takes the keenest interest in the development of this marvellous sport declared the lecturer.

Since earliest times human beings dreamt of flying like birds and many pioneers had the great ambition of building flying apparatus.

ORIGIN OF GLIDING.

About 500 years ago Mr. Leonardo da Vinci, the artist, and architect, experimented with a lifting-screw-and-parachute and about 100 years ago Mr. Berblinger, the 'Taylor' of Ulm, adopted similar ideas and methods.

The German Engineer, Otto von Lilienthal, was the first to succeed in rising with a glider from the ground some 50 years ago.

These dreams became a reality in the 20th century when it was learnt that gliding and soaring were possible by the help of 'Meteorology' as well as "Thermo Dynamic" currents

Gliding and soaring could be practised anywhere and everywhere. For beginners the best places would be mountain slopes free from bushes and trees.

The speaker profusely illustrated his lecture with slides and went into detail of the apparatus as also into technique of gliding.

He recommended that gliding enthusiasts should form themselves into clubs and work at models in paper as well as wood in workshops, as in Germany.

Gliding on the whole was a fascinating sport with no risk whatsoever when they were properly trained.

IDEAL CONDITIONS.

The weather conditions in India were ideal and nothing should prevent the popularity of gliding in India when all over the world Gliding Clubs were growing by leaps and bounds, he said.

The Indian gliding Association had already on its Board the right type of pioneers and they are trying their utmost to popularise this great sport.

He said still more could be done if subsidies were given by the Government to the Association to train its members thoroughly.

A film of the 15th gliding competition at Rhoen (Germany) was shown which the audience highly appreciated.

"BE AIR-MINDED."

Mr. Daraut the Secretary of the Gliding Association thanked the lecturer. He said that the Gliding Association' was flourishing under the patronage of the Chief Saheb of Aundh and was open to all. "Be air minded" was the motto of all the leading countries. Let us not lag behind," he said.

Gliding was much safer than the motoring in Bombay or Swimming in Juhu. They hoped to get the help of the Government of Bombay very soon. Join the I. G. Association to fly, he concluded.

# *Thrilling Finish To 50 Miles Cycle Race*

## Guard Beats Bastani And Gerrard By Narrow Margin

**Although the 50 miles cycle race was timed to start at 6-30 a.m. on Sunday morning large crowds gathered along the route to cheer the riders as they wheeled at a fast pace on their long journey. The arrangements were wellnigh perfect and the starter Mr. R. I. D'Avoine dispatched the thirty competitors to a good start from the Prince of Wales Statue. Most intensive training resulted in the majority of the riders going to the post in wonderful fettle for a gruelling race.**

A nip in the morning air made them dash off at a smart pace and they kept well together for the first three miles. Shanker Koli, Pedder, De Burgh and A. Bastani were prominent in the first half of the journey. N. Irani and R. Raut dropped out after Khar and W. Perkins followed suit shortly after.

At the Borivli level crossing J. Guard, K. Gerrard A Bastani and W. Turner improved their positions, the return journey being covered at tremendous speed. De Burgh and R. Perkins joined the leaders this pair being at the head of affairs near Kemp's Corner. Some jostling near Opera House caused stampede, and from this point Guard, Bastani Gerrard, Turner and R. Perkins shot away from the leading bunch. With such keen competition for the team event the ranks closed again near the Churchgate Station and the riders were in a cluster along the stretch to the winning post. Guard peddalled along in fine style to beat Bastani, and Gerrard in a thrilling finish. Turner and Perkins also engaged in the close contest for places, making the Judges' task extremely difficult.

The timing of 2 hours, 27 minutes, 30 seconds, was one and a half minutes better than last year's.

At the conclusion of the race Mrs. O. Brown distributed the trophies to the winners. Great credit is due to the city and suburban police for the excellent arrangements made to control traffic along the route.

Results:—

50 MILES CYCLE RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. GUARD (Unattached) .. | 1 |
| A. BASTANI (Sassanian Wheelers) ..... .. | 2 |
| K. GERRARD (B.A.A.C.) .. | 3 |
| W. TURNER (Richardson and Cruddas S. C.) ..... | 4 |
| R. PERKINS (Unattached) .. | t 5 |

Time 2hrs. 27mins. 30secs.

Team Event:—

| | |
|---|---|
| BOMBAY AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB ..... | 1 |
| SASSANIAN WHEELERS .. | 2 |

### *OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

HORTON KIRBY, (Kent), Dec. 14.

In the fifty-first Inter-Varsity cross-country race over a distance of seven-and-half miles, Oxford beat Cambridge.

Oxonian Robertson is first home in 41 and 56, two-fifths seconds, a record for the course, 30 and three-fifths seconds better than Albery's time in 1933.

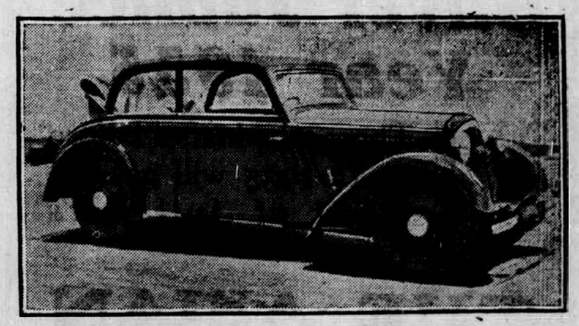
### *S. Atlantice Flight*

PORT NATAL (Brazil), Dec. 14.

Flying-boat Lieutenant Devaisseau arrived from Dakar after a successful flight across the south Atlantic.—Reuter's Special.


"DKW"

THE WONDER CAR THAT WILL GIVE 47 MILES TO A GALLON OF PETROL and 55 MILES SPEED PER HOUR



**Having run short of our stock of "DKW" Cars for some time, we have great pleasure to announce the arrival of our new 1936 Models Four Seater Cabriolets by s.s. "ROTENFELS." Will be on view and trial on**

WEDNESDAY, THE 18th DECEMBER.

**Wonderfully low price for a car of Economy and Excellent performance equal to any Ten H. P. Four Cylinder Car.**

*Prices and Particulars from:—*

Sole Agents:

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD.,

534, Sandhurst Bridge, BOMBAY No. 7.

Branches:—LAHORE, AHMEDABAD & SECUNDERABAD.

Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS." Telephone: 40585.

# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 6, 1992.
Muslim: Ramjan 19 1354.
Parsi: Tir 11, 1305.
Sunrise: 7h. 4m.
Sunset: 6h. 4m.
Hightide: 3-34; 15-52
Lowtide: 10-09; 21-17.

Army Boxing and R. A. F. Championships, Cooperage, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 17

Army and R. A. F. Boxing Championships, Cooperage, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 18

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

The Indian Academy of Sciences, Inauguration of the first annual meeting by H. E. the Governor, C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 19

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m., Special Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Cricket Association, Special general meeting, Islam Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

### SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

Dhanurmasa Bhajan will be conducted as usual for one month from to-day (Monday).

### RAILWAY PASS FOUND

A railway pass of the B. B. & C. I. from Bandra to Churchgate has been found. Please apply with name and particulars to A. S. Patel, Manji Nathoo House, Room No. 39, 3rd Floor, Umerkhadi.

### BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

The Bishop of Bombay will deliver a speech on "The Ideals of the Rotary Club" to-day Monday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road.

### SHRADHANAND WEEK

"The Shradhanand Week" will be celebrated by the Arya Samaj, Bombay, at its various branches and centres in Girgaum, Kalbadevi Road, Mandvi, Fort, Chinchpokli, Tardeo, Parel, Matunga, etc., from 17th to 23rd instant, Tuesday to Monday next, when meeting on the life work of the late Swami will be organised.

### OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.8 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.20 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"O'Shaughnessy's Boy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Midnight Tale" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45
CAPITOL—"Tropical Express" Non-Stop Revue Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIC—"Palmy Days" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Last Outpost" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Flying Down to Rio" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Kimti Ansu" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Painted Veil" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Burn em up Barnes" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"The Crown" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

### THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Prof. A. M. Mody, M.A., will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Life here and hereafter.

### B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Professor D. B. Naik will meet his students in An Advanced Course in Electricity to-day, Monday at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College, Chaupatty, Bombay.

Mr. D. H. Marathe will meet his students in Radio Communication to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College, Chaupatty, Bombay.

### MR. MASANI'S LECTURE

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of 'ravan' (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar, Graham Building, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes presently current in the hall.

### A.I. BHAVASARA KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

The above Conference will be held in Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore City, commencing at 9 a.m. on Friday the 27th December 1935, and will be continued on the 28th and 29th December. Dr. Dwarakoji Rao Ambaji Rao Telkar of Akola, Berar a well-known leader of the Bhavasara Kshatriya Samaj will preside.

### K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and Library, Dr. Jamshed M. Unvala, Ph.D., Ancien Eleve de L'Ecole du Louvre, Paris, will deliver a lecture on "New Researches in Susian Numismatics" to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 6 Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, Fort. Dr. Dadiba N. Saher will preside.

### AIR MAIL DELAYED.

The Presidency Postmaster writes:—

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound plane due to arrive Karachi on Sunday has been delayed the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 16th Dec. 1935 will not be received here on Monday 16th Dec. 1935.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on December 15.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.9 decrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees (0.5 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.0 (1.8 above normal).

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 10080 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 3.35 minutes (Indian Standard Time) on Sunday the 15th December 1935.

### KALYAN CONGRESS JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

The Secretary writes:—

Under the auspices of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee the following programme has been arranged for the 28th instant:—

In the morning: Prabhat Pheri, Flag Salutation and Khadi Sales.

In the evening: Ladies meeting, and 'Haldi Kunku'; Mardani plays —Lathi and Lezim, etc., and Povada singing.

In the night: Illuminations and general meeting.

The public of Kalyan are cordially requested irrespective of caste and creed to join in this national celebration and to decorate and to hoist national flags and to illuminate their houses and shops.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-0 a.m SB Vocal Music (Bengali) Dhirendra Nath Das.
9-15 a.m. Miss Radharany.
9-30 a.m. Krishna Chandra Ghosh.
9-45 a.m. Miss Indubala.
10-0 a.m. Instrumental Music. Ganga Charan Nandy—Violin Solo.
10-10 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen by Chitra Gupta.
10-30 a.m. SB Vocal Music (Hindustani) Miss Radharany.
10-45 a.m. Miss Indubala.
11-0 a.m. SB Instrumental Music. Mohammad Mian—Sarengee Solo.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME

11-15 a.m. SB Musical Selections (Recorded) from the studio.
11-30 a.m. SB Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra.
1-30 p.m. Close Down.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME

6-30 p.m. SB Church Service.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

7-45 p.m. A Mixed Programme under the direction of Mrs. Bella Halder.
8-45 p.m. SB Weather Forecast and General News Bulletin (in Hindustani).
9-0 p.m. SB Weather Forecast and General News Bulletin (In Bengali).

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME

9-15 p.m. SB Weaher Forecast and General News Bulletin
9-30 p.m. SB The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra.
11-0 p.m. Close Down.

### *Empire Broadcasting*

MONDAY, December 16.

7-30 p.m. Big Ben Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-00 p.m. Two Plays.
8-30 p.m. Harry Engleman's Quintet, with Leslie Lewis (Xylophone and Vibraphone)
9-30 p.m. Sonata Recital Norina Semino (Violoncello) and John Pauer (Pianoforte).
10-00 p.m. News.
10-20 p.m. Music by Tchaikovsky.
10-30 p.m. Close down.

### GITA JAYANTI

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, the Gita Saptah was observed at Manik Bhuvan, Gamdevi, Harvey Road, in the premises of Sheth Shriman Haribhai Hansraj for seven days. Learned Swamijis Pandits and Shastris, Dr. Jivanlal Dhruv Dr. D.G. Vyas, Shrimati Velabai, Gangabai Jay Gangabai Kaivalyanand and Swami Sachidanand delivered lectures on Gita.

Seth Hansraj has become Patron of the Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala by subscribing Rs. 251.

### "ISLAM AND ITS TEACHINGS"

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Tablighul Islam, Bombay a public lecture will be delivered on "Islam and its Teachings" by Mr. Mohamed Himora a Japanese convert to Islam and Mr. Mohamed Qasim Smith an Englishman convert to Islam and a Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, to-day Monday at 9-30 P.M., (S.T.) at Nagpada neighbourhood House hall, Nagpada Road when Al Haj Qasim Ali Jairezbhai J.P. has kindly consented to preside.

# TRAGIC END OF PICNIC PARTY

## Bandra Civic Official Injured And 1 Killed In Bus Mishap

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sunday.

There was a serious motor accident on Wadala Road near Angaon Village in which one Mr. A. P. Fonseca of the Bandra Municipality died on the spot.

It appears that the staff of the Bandra Municipality went this morning on a pic-nic party to Vajreshwari. At about 8-30 this morning the bus of the Bandra Motor Service met with an accident as a result of which are one man died and three others were injured. Mr. Shantaram S. Kelkar, an overseer of the Bandra Municipality sustained serious injury on his leg and was, therefore, removed to the Thana Civil Hospital. Two others who received minor injuries were treated at the Bhiwandi dispensary and were later taken to the Bandra Hospital.

## NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

### Arrangements For Nagpur Sessions

BOMBAY Friday.

The Assistant Secretary W. I. N. L. A. writes:

The seventeenth session of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Nagpur on December 28, 29 and 30.

Sir Moropant Joshi is the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. T. V. Venkatraman Sastri has been elected President of the Federation.

The proceedings on the first day (Dec. 28) will commence at 3 p.m. The whole of the 29th will be reserved for the deliberations of the Subjects Committee. On the 30th, the open session will commence at 11 a.m. and will continue till the work before it is finished.

Liberals desiring to attend the session should kindly communicate with the Secretaries of the Western India National Liberal Association, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, who will send them their credentials and supply detailed information with regard to the arrangements of their stay etc.

RESOLUTIONS FOR SESSION

An agenda for the Subjects Committee meeting is under preparation by the Reception Committee and those who desire to bring up any subjects for consideration should send their drafts of such resolutions to the Reception Committee of the Federation, Ajni Jail Road, Nagpur, so as to reach them by the 21st instant.

## Congress Socialists Annual Meeting

The Joint Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party writes:—

The annual general meeting of the Party will be held on Saturday, 21st instant at 6 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall.

The following is the Agenda:—

1. Consideration of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee.
2. Action arising out of the Report in the case of the members suspended during the year.
3. Consideration of Statement of Accounts.
4. Election of the Executive Committee.

Note: Nominations for two Secretaries, four members to be elected by active members and five members to be elected by ordinary members should reach the office by 14th December, 1935.

The same person may be nominated for election in all three categories.

5. Election of 11 delegates to the Annual Conference of All-India Party meeting at Meerut on December 30, 31 and Jan. 1.

Note: Nomination for 11 delegates should reach the office by 14th December 1935.

Only active members are eligible for election as delegates.

The method of election shall be that every member shall have the right to vote for eleven candidates, provided that not more than one may be given to same candidate.

6. Any consideration of resolutions.

Note: Notice of resolutions any member may desire to move shall reach the office by 14th December, 1935.

## Sharda Mandir Annual Function

The third annual function of Sharda Mandir High School for girls was celebrated at the Royal Opera House on Saturday evening under the presidentship of Sir Govindrao Pradhan.

Lady Ramabai Pradhan distributed the prizes.

## SPECIALISTS IN COMMERCE

### Nerve Centres Of Business Organisation, Says Clarke

### PROGRESS OF BATLIBOY'S INSTITUTE

"We live to-day in an age of spectalisation and to attain success in modern life a man or woman must choose his or her mark and aim straight for it," observed Mr. W. D. M. Clarke, British Trade Commissioner in Bombay, presiding over the annual gathering of the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute on Sunday morning. A large and distinguished gathering was present.

Proceeding he said: The opportunities for commercial education in India are generally improving but the full advantages of an institution such as yours, does not seem to be known well enough. I cannot emphasize too strongly the remarks of your founder in his report for 1932 when he stated that system and science have taken the place of chance in commerce and that the study of commerce needs as much reading and understanding of the varied practical phases of the subjects as in the case of any other profession.

SPECIALISTS WANTED.

The businessman as I see him should be the driving force inspiring the whole machinery with his own activity and vitality, and behind him there should be a specialist who is the nerve system of the whole organisation. It takes a clever and experienced man to choose his specialist properly and to make sure that their labours, obscure though their details may be to him, produce the right result. In other words he must be a man of supreme commonsense and personality.

Welcoming the President and the guests, Mr. R. P. Dalal, the Principal of the institute, said that the institute was making improvements from year to year to suit the changing conditions of Commerce.

11 YEARS PROGRESS.

The report of the working of the institute for the last eleven years showed marked improvement and progress. The report added: "We have been able to contribute our fair share of constructive work in the education of our youths and in helping them to take their proper places in the world of commerce. The results of our students, we have no doubt, can stand most favourable comparison with those of any commercial educational institution in India and we need hardly assure the public and those who have entrusted their childrens' training to us that we shall not be lacking in our efforts to give the best type of education to the students enrolled at our institute so as to fully justify the confidence they have reposed in us."

Mrs. Clarke then distributed the prizes.

The audience was treated to a variety entertainment and with a vote of thanks the function came to a close.

## IN AID OF HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

### Packed House At West End Witnesses "Chandidas"

The West End Theatre at Lamington Road was packed on Sunday morning by the suppporters of the Harijans Sevak Sangha to witness the charity show of the now famous film of New Theatres "Chandidas". Nearly Rs. 1300/- were collected through the sale of tickets and the money will go to the coffers of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Prominent among those that were present at the Theatre were Seth Mathradas Vissonji; Mr. Jaisukhlal Metha; Mr. B. G. Kher, Mrs. Hansa Mehta Mrs. Jaisri Raiji, Mr. Ratanben Mehta, and Harindranath Chattopadhyaya.

During the interval, Mr. J. K. Mehta addressing the audience on behalf of Mr. Vissonji said that the Harijan Sevak Sangh was established three years ago and though it could not be said that the Provincial Board had succeeded in eradicating the evil system of untouchability altogether, the workers of the Board had been doing work among the Harijans.

Mr. Mehta thanked all the workers who were responsible for making the Charity Show a success by selling tickets. He also thanked Messrs. D. C. Shah and Chandulal Shah, the proprietors of the West End Talkies for giving the theatre free of charge and the Calcutta Film Exchange for lending the film without any charge

# In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

### *Indian Cotton Review*

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Company of Marwari Bazar, Bombay, have issued the Indian Cotton Review for the season 1934-35 This is the eighth year of this publication and those who are directly or indirectly connected with the cotton trade will find it useful and instructive. The most interesting part of the review is the "Prospects Ahead" and the money value of the Indian cotton crop. The statistical tables are useful for reference. In view of the fact that world offtake of Indian cotton during the year exceeded actual production, there was the necessity to encroach upon previous year's carry-over and hence the world carry-over of Indian cotton at the end of the season on August 31st was estimated 21,28,000 bales as compared with 2,400,000 bales on the corresponding date of the previous season. There being no reduction in the stocks abroad, local stocks were reduced by about 350,000 bales This year the monsoon being highly satisfactory, except for occasional complaints from certain districts, the crop is estimated at 6,200,000 bales with an acreage of about 8 per cent. Local warehouses are bare of stocks and it is believed that arrivals will be readily absorbed.

So far the Gujarat cotton crop is not made, as last year it suffered severe damage on account of killing frost; so it is too early to rely too much on the present prospects.

### *Matriculation And Business Career*

The University of Bombay and in fact all other Indian Universities will do well to give careful consideration to the action taken by the Board of Education in England who have devised means now to separate the Matriculation and Senior Cambridge examinations for only those students who desire to go for higher studies and set apart a curriculum for those who wish to go for commercial lines. An enquiry was recently held in England by the Board of Education assisted by professors of several universities into the question of home work and examinations. The result of the enquiry shows that the Senior Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations cannot be taken at the end of the normal school life except with very intensive study which undermines the health of the children, ruins their eyesight and interferes with their own pleasures and the evening leisure of the rest of the family. That the examinations are in many ways useless for the purpose of qualifying young people for entry into business or commerce and that they were devised for equipping them with a ground work for further study at the universities. They are now devising a new scheme under which the present examinations will be reserved for those students who wish to go into the university. For those who wish to enter business or commerce there will be a different examination so drawn up that the boys and girls will study a curriculum that includes more business subjects and fewer academic ones.

### Appeal For Funds For Abyssinia

The Secretary of the Motherland Youth Society writes:—

Sometime back the citizens of Bombay rallied round to lend their active support to the Abyssinian cause and the Red Cross Movements in support thereof, and our Society also decided to co-operate with Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala for the same purpose.

The Members and sympathisers of the Society are, therefore, requested to send their contributions to this noble cause of the Abyssinians to the Secretary, A 8 Girgaon Terraces, Girgaum, Bombay.


THE REGAL
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1935

# FIGHTING FOR LEAGUE

The White Paper issued in London, containing the text of the Hoare-Laval proposals for "peace," confirm the worst fears entertained about them and justify the universal condemnation which their forecasts had evoked. The effect of the proposals will be that Abyssinia as an independent country will cease to exist, one half of it being annexed by Italy and the other half being dominated by the latter though nominally under League mandate. As the "Daily Herald" says, the plan is a scheme for territorial and economic plunder of a victim of a deliberate and calculated aggression, "the pretence that the cessions to Italy are merely part of an exchange of territory being dishonest and disingenuous." Even the London "Times" is moved to assert that "the publication of the full text of the Paris proposals will hardly dispel the anxiety aroused by the forecasts."

## *Manly Reply*

The Abyssinian reaction to this outrage on international morality is what one might expect from a brave and self-respecting nation. The Ethiopian Government's Note to the League asserts that the problem of pacific settlement, putting an end to the Italian aggression, does not concern Ethiopia alone. The issue involved is not merely the political integrity of Abyssinia but also the existence of League itself and the integrity of the members composing it. The Note recalls that "it has often been repeated apart from the war of aggression undertaken by Italy against Ethiopia that there is conflict between Italy declared to have broken the Covenant and the League of Nations which is the sovereign guarantor of the system of collective security provided for by Governments for the benefit of all members of the League without distinction of strength, colour or race." That being so, if Abyssinia acquiesced in a settlement which involved surrender to a country which had been outlawed by the Nations of the world, not only would it dishonour itself but would also endanger the safety of other States. So the Ethiopian Government rightly says it is "its imperative duty to do nothing which can contribute towards creating a precedent prejudicial to any of the States who would be entitled to reproach the Ethiopian Government with having deprived it of the means of discussing publicly before the Assembly, which is the sovereign guardian of all clauses of the Covenant, a problem which is vital to the future of the League of Nations and to the security of each of the States members."

## *The Only Choice*

In taking up this stand Abyssinia is not merely fighting for its own independence but also for the existence of the League. The League is on its trial once again. If it endorses the Hoare-Laval proposals or even accepts them as a basis for negotiation it will confirm the verdict pronounced upon it by its critics that it is merely an instrument of imperialism and its professions about collective security are a delusion and a snare. Again, by endorsing these "peace proposals" the League will not solve the problems raised by Italian aggression. As the Moscow paper, "Izvestia" says, grave consequences are likely to ensue in the Near East by the betrayal of Abyssinia. "Abyssinia's struggle for freedom has aroused excitement among Native peoples of Africa and Muslim masses of Arabia, Syria, and Palestine . . . and the situation is so inflamed that a way out by a mere diplomatic deal is impossible." Having unchained forces by their much-advertised solicitude for collective security, Britain and other League Powers cannot hope to retrieve the situation except by practising what they have preached.

# Lord Lloyd On Egypt

Lord Lloyd is one of those incorrigible imperialists to whom every move of the Nationalists, whether in India or Egypt, is anathema. A staunch believer in the White Man's Burden and the divine right of Britain to lord over other countries, he cannot naturally be expected to support Egyptian Nationalists' demands —especially as he cannot forget the humiliating circumstances in which his services as High Commissioner were dispensed with by the late Mr. Henderson, then Foreign Secretary. Speaking at a luncheon he made plain what he and Conservatives of his brood think of the Egyptian situation. Referring to the united demand by Egyptians for the restoration of 1923 Constitution and the immediate negotiation of a new Treaty on the lines of the Draft Treaty of 1930, he strongly opposes any negotiations with the Wafd. "The Draft Treaty," he laments, "terminated our military occupation and handed over the protection of Foreign interests to Egyptian politicians." He also seeks to reinforce his argument by referring to the "critical strategical position in the Mediterranean" and adds:

> "It is surely no moment to loosen so important a stone wall in the Middle Eastern stability as would result from negotiation in these circumstances of any treaty or terms which the Wafd, according to their past professions, could ever be expected to entertain or accept."

It is a foregone conclusion that the British Government will do little to satisfy Egyptian Nationalist demands except agreeing to the mild 1923 Constitution as an eye-wash and will certainly make use of Lord Lloyd's argument about the situation in the Mediterranean. A "peculiar situation" always conveniently arises whenever Egypt demands what is her due. While always sympathising with and appreciating Egyptian aspirations British politicians always find some excuse handy for refusing to loosen the bonds. And, therefore, Lord Lloyd's remarks are but an anticipation of the attitude Britain will adopt though the would have us believe that the Government was going perilously too far in meeting the Wafdist demands. We in India are thoroughly acquainted with this commonplace Tory trick. It is also not surprising that Lord Llyod should seek to assume the role of the champion of the interests of "those important minorities in Egypt who looked to us alone for their protection." Happily the relations of the Wafdists and the Egyptian minorities are so cordial and friendly that Lord Lloyd's role is both futile and silly. The most hopeful and satisfactory feature of the situation is, in fact, the uncompromising and unbreakable solidarity of the Egyptian people and the latest cables, stating that the demonstrations of students have not ceased and that a manifesto issued by the Students' Committee declares that they will continue failing a favourable reply from the British Residency to the National Front's demand for the Draft Treaty of 1930, are a sufficient proof of this solidarity.

# A Great Philosopher-Statesman

With the retirement, at the age of 85, of Prof. Masaryk from the presidentship of the Czechoslovakian Republic, there disappears from the stage of world politics one of its outstanding personalities who contributed to raising its moral standard. He was in his early life a distinguished Professor of philosophy and a keen student of politics, sociology and ethics and he gallantly fought many a fight for the vindication of scientific truth against the prejudices of public opinion. He was also the exponent of Czech nationalist philosophy and his writings inspired the political activities of his Czech countrymen during the first decade of this century. The Great War gave him his opportunity and he seized it with avidity and at no small risk to his own person. Himself an exile from his country, he organized the Czechoslovakian rebellion against the Hapsburgs and succeeded in securing the inclusion of Czechoslovakian freedom among the War Aims of the Allies. He lived to see his country free and a grateful people repaid their debt to him not only by electing him as their first President but also by making a special provision in the Constitution permitting his re-election as President even after two periods in succession. On 28th October last, Czechoslovakia celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of the establishment of its independence. During all these seventeen years Prof. Masaryk has been its President, having thrice been re-elected to that post of honour and, under his guidance, Czechoslovakia has earned the proud reputation of being the only part of Central Europe where internal peace and order and freedom of person, speech, religion, press and association are regarded as a matter of course. The original and liberal Constitution of the Republic has remained unaltered. Czechoslovakia has, like other countries, to face difficulties, but it has avoided civil warfare, political reaction and financial crisis. All this has been due, in no small measure, to the high moral character as well as the constructive genius of ex-President Masaryk.

## *PRESIDENT MASARYK.*

### *Czechoslovakia's Liberator*

(CONTRIBUTED)

Mr. Masaryk was born on the 3rd March 1850 at Hodonim, a small town in Moravia. His father Josef was at this time a coachman employed at an Imperial firm and his mother was the daughter of peasants from Hustopec. His father being a State servant was transferred from one place to another and this rendered the youth of Mr. Masaryk somewhat restless, but full of change and interesting. Later on his father left the State Service and became a bailiff, later a retainer. The main place where the family lived for the longest time was Cejovice in Moravia. His mother was a very pious Catholic and had a great influence on the child from his earliest days Young Thomas began his schooling at Hodonim and finished it in Cejkovice. Then he entered the college of the Piariste in Histopej. After two years he was qualified to enter the school for teachers for primary schools. As the age for this school was fixed at 16 years and the boy was only 12 he had to wait four years. In order to fill in time he began to work as an assistant teacher at the primary school in Hodonim but after a short while he was sent by his parents to Vienna as an apprentice to a locksmith's family with whom his mother was on friendly terms. Young Thomas did not like this occupation as it left only a very limited time for him for reading and the other apprentices took away his books and atlas. Therefore, he left Vienna and went back to his parents where he was given in apprenticeship to the local smith. He worked very hard and having expressed the wish to go back to studies he was again installed as a deputy teacher in his former place. During this time he prepared himself to pass the examination for entering into the Latin school. He succeeded so well that he could enter immediately into the second class of the Latin College in Berno, the capital of Moravia in 1865. He remained 5 years at this college and although he was compelled to maintain himself by giving private lessons he found sufficient time to learn by himself foreign languages such as French and Polish.

**Spirit Of Independence.**

Already at this tender age the character of the young man manifested itself. He was of a superior intelligence being at the same time very frank, coureageous and exceedingly obstinate, qualities which gave in his later life numerous causes for serious conflicts. The young schoolboy refused to go to confession, which was considered as a serious offence. The Dean of the school tried to persuade him telling him: "I do not believe in it either, but being a State official I am obliged to do it and I submit." Upon this the young student told the dean he was a miserable and despicable man who acted against his own conscience, which naturally brought about the dismissal of the boy from the school. He went then to Vienna and entered the VII class where he did not fail to meet another conflict refusing during a lesson on religion to admit the infallibility of the Pope. He declared he would abandon the fold of the Catholic Church and join the Greek United Church. This time he was not expelled and was able to finish the college and obtain his matriculation certificate. He wish-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 5)

# Our London Letter

## Naval Conference Doomed To Failure

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
(By Air Mail).

Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, daughter of the late King Edward VII and sister of King George, died in the early hours of Tuesday last at her home at The Coppins, Iver (Bucks). She was the least known member of the Royal family and her name was seldom before the public even in connection with any social affair. At the age of 67, she died an unmarried and silent woman. It might be her personal peculiarity but those intimate with the inner life of the Royal circle attribute this to her tragic devotion to Queen Alexandra, her mother. She had for many years made up her mind to be an inseparable companion of her mother. When she was of marriageable age her brother Prince Albert had died, which had left a deep grief in the heart of Queen Alexandra for many a year to follow and Princess Victoria made up her mind to be by her mother's side constantly. She was equally her mother's inseparable companion during the widowhood of Queen Mother from 1910. Her death has once again brought into relief the popularity of the Royal House of Windsor in Great Britain.

One unexpected effect of Princess Victoria's death was the sudden cancellation of the Royal opening of the British Parliament —the last of the ceremony of the ceremonial year—after the very pronounced triumph and return of the National Government of Mr. Baldwin to power with a thumping majority. This Parliament was intended to be opened on a magnificent scale as the Victory Parliament. Not only had the Royal procession to be abandoned but the whole morning opening was given a very sombre and quiet aspect as the beginning of public mourning.

### *Baldwin's Programme*

There was nothing in the Government's programme as indicated in the King's speech that was not anticipated, as most of it was made known by Mr. Baldwin's candidates during the General Election. The semi-starving miners are going to have "justice" but not the two shillings' increase that they are demanding. The landowners are going to have mining royalties by the millions secured to them permanently in the shape of a State grant instead of under the old unpopular name of royalties. Unemployment is to be reduced by and by mostly by the increase of war industries. Pensions and pay are to remain the same because there is no money but cruisers and bombing planes are to be remodelled and increased as there are hundreds of millions of pounds to spare! Working class mothers, not a few of whom are dying during child-birth through malnutrition, are going to have the assistance of a few more midwives but their husbands are not going to earn any more money to feed them properly. The age of children for compulsory education is to be raised to 15 because of the tremendous juvenile unemployment but there is to be no provision for the feeding and maintenance of these children for another extra year, when their parents are either unemployed or notoriously underpaid. Thus the usual type of eyewash-surface reforms are to be introduced without touching the fundamental financial evils from which the British nation is suffering.

### *No Reference To India*

The military domination of Egypt is to continue without any explanation as to why the people of Egypt are to be denied their natural right to join the League of Nations. The usual fashion was also followed in the matter of India. There was silence about India in the King's speech. The customary phrase was used about relations with all foreign Powers being friendly. Even Major Attlee was surprised to see that according to the first statement in the speech—that our relations with foreign Powers continued to be friendly—the Government apparently regarded a Covenant-breaking State as being in the same position as other States which were fulfilling the obligations of the Covenant.

### *Gallacher's Home Truth*

Mr. Maxton, the leader of the I. L. P. group, intervened in the debate with a biting, satirical criticism of the Government. But Mr. Gallacher, the only Communist member of the House, in his maiden speech was very much outspoken. He said that if there was any sincerity in British Parliament fighting for the independence of Abyssinia, it could only be proved by the British rulers themselves, granting immediate and unqualified independence to Egypt and India. Mr. Shinwell had a tilt at the Government over the absence of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. "I represent the constituency which was represented," he said, "by the Lord President of the Council. I observe that his absence from the Front Bench is being borne by his colleagues with their customary fortitude." He would conclude with the question which would be asked over and over again in spite of the rhapsodies of the Home Secretary. That was, "If men are unemployed, whatever the economic cause, what are you going to do about it?" Sooner or later an effective answer would be demanded.

### *Naval Conference Doomed To Failure*

The much-boosted Naval Conference begins in the metropolis of the Empire on Monday next with the foregone conclusion that all the Powers are now going to discuss big improvements as well as increases in their navies. The internal jealousies and rivalries between these big Powers are more acute now than before and each one of the Powers is desiring to have more powerful navies and air forces than the combined power of their likely rivals. Such a political situation is one that logically leads to an armament race and not any honest disarmament plan.

The present Naval Conference is another costly smoke-screen for concealing the armament race which has positively started with the Anglo-German Naval Pact. I cannot avoid referring to Mr. Gallacher's speech once again. He forcibly said in the House that seventeen years ago the British nation created the cenotaph in Whitehall to hold in perpetual respect the memory of a million British youths who gave their lives for crushing and destroying German militarism, and now Mr. Baldwin's Government in its new policy of rearming Germany must first begin by removing this Cenotaph before going ahead with the Anglo-German Naval Pact.

### *Peace Talk*

Although peace is "in the air" it is not, perhaps, quite as near as reports would suggest. There is only a small margin left between the French and British proposals for the ending of the fight in Abyssinia. But the margin between what Mussolini seems will-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6).

# Frankly Speaking

**CHINA AND SILVER.**

China is again in the picture, because the Japanese moves in the northern autonomous provinces will not be satisfied with the achievements hitherto made. And her currency reform is not only an eyesore to her Eastern neighbour; she is rocking dangerously the Silver Markets all over the world. The silver speculator has never a very solid ground to stand upon; but the latest rumours about America buying in any market she finds most advantageous, must, if logically enforced, cut the ground completely from under the silver speculator all the world over. And if, as the result of impending developments next year or the year after, the more advanced nations of the world come to an understanding about stability of exchanges 'inter se', perhaps even the role of gold might be revolutionised. But none so blind as those who will not see.

**WITHDRAW THE STATEMENT.**

Administration reports of Provincial Governments are notorious for their baseless and misleading remarks about the Congress movement and the Nationalist leaders. But the compiler of the the Bengal Administration went too far, even for Administration Reports, when he imputed to Pundit Jawaharlal motives and tactics which he ought to have known are too unworthy even to be contemplated with regard to him. He alleged that during his visit to Bengal Pandit Jawaharlal prescribed militant socialistic agitation "to be carried on under the guise of anti-untouchability activities with money collected for Harijan work." To accuse Jawaharlal of duplicity and of advocating that political agitation should be carried on under false pretexts does more harm to the prestige of the Bengal Government than to the reputation of the Pandit which, as everyone knows, is beyond reproach. To ascribe questionable motives to a respectable National leader in an official document, without in any way substantiating the charge, is, as the "New Statesman" remarks "hitting below the belt." The Bengal Government must either withdraw the charge or justify it.

**EXIT THE PURDAH.**

The anti-purdah feeling in India will receive considerable accession of strength from the fact that the Government of Iran has passed a law abolishing the purdah in that country with effect from the first of January. Persia is fast following the example of Turkey in this and several other phases of modernisation. But Muslims in India are still lagging far behind. Though the purdah is condemned by all sensible Indians as a custom, prejudicial alike to women's health and education, it still prevails among millions of Muslims in this country. If Muslim leaders, particularly women leaders, are earnest enough, they can get rid of the custm even without legislation.

**INDIAN SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCE**

In the course of his speech at the I.L.O. Preparatory Maritime Conference held at Geneva a few days ago, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Indian seamen's delegate, made out a strong case for a Convention to be formulated by the I.L.O., regulating the hours of work of Indian seamen. He pointed out that the Indian Merchant Shipping Act made little provision to safeguard Indian interests in this respect, with the result that Indian seamen's conditions of life and work on ships were far worse than those of European seamen. A special reason why nothing less than an International Convention will suffice to safeguard the interests of Indians is that many of them work on ships which are neither Indian nor British. We trust the I.L.O. will adopt a Convention of the kind suggested and the Government of India will soon ratify it.

**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK**

All those interested in social service on sound modern lines will cordially welcome the starting of a Graduate School of social work in Bombay by the Sir Dorab Tata Trust. The aim of the school is to provide those students who desire to work with social service agencies theoretical and practical instruction in social service on modern scientific lines and to stimulate interest in social research. The need for such schools in India is undeniable. There is here a vast field for social work of varied kinds and already a number of institutions have sprung up doing such work. But the workers are handicapped by their lack of knowledge of the most efficient methods of work. The proposed school will be a great help in supplying such knowledge, and it may be hoped that the students trained here will start similar schools in other parts of the country.

A conference of Representatives of all Provincial Governments will be held at Delhi early in January to discuss and ascertain problems which are common to all provinces.

—Press Report.

We suggest a few common problems that face all local Governments, for discussion at this Conference.

(1) How to reconcile fat salaries to high Government officials with deficit budgets?

(2) How to elliminate the imminent danger of Congress sweeping the polls in elections for legislatures and local bodies?

(3) How best to counter-act the influence of the nationalist newspapers? and

(4) How to devise a workable system of the grant of titles, invitations to Governors' garden parties and order of precedence at provincial durbars so as to satisfy Government favourites?

* * * *

Writing on Anglo-French proposals, the "Daily Herald" says that the pretence that the cessions to Italy are merely part of the exchange of territory, is dishonest and disingenuous. The plan, says the paper, is a scheme for territorial and economic plunder of a victim of a deliberate and calculated aggression.

May be our confrere's wrath is justified. But whatever its faults it cannot be denied that the ingenuousness of the plan is in he best and most glorious traditions of

(1) British foreign policy,
(2) European diplomacy, and
(3) Western imperialism.

* * * *

A Berlin report "confirms that the Phipps-Hitler-Neurath conversation dealt with the possibilities of the limitation of armaments."

Possibities? Or did they deal, like all reduction-of-armaments talks, with the impossibilities of it?

* * * *

Replying to his hosts in a London luncheon in his honour Sir Henry Gidney said he "had obtained an official and legal admission of the community's past services and its claims for special but not privileged consideration."

Special but not privileged! Mark the subtle difference—more subtle even than the difference between six and half a dozen.

* * * *

Commenting on Jawaharlal's protest against a passage in the Bengal Administration Report ascribing questionable motives to him the "New Statesman" says the Governor of Bengal ought not to have hit below the belt.

What have the referee and Sir George Andersons and his seconds got to say about it?

* * * *

Giving evidence before the Tariff Board, Mr. Angus Campbell agreed with Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola that there were three main Indian industries—Textile, Spinning, and Handloom.

But he forgot the most important State-owned industry—the manufacture of Boards, Commissions, Committees, Reports, Blue Books, Minutes of Assent and Dissent, etc. A stupendous industry it is remarkable for its high cost and low production.

* * * *

Says the "Civil and Military Gazette":—

"For a brief—all too brief—period the world's major troubles cease from troubling: wars and peace parleys, politics and economics, dictators and democrats—all become submerged under the tide of private or congregational pleasures which Christmas brings"

Then, may the Christian Negus expect a Christmas present from he Christian Mussolini—a present other than a poison gas bomb?

* * * *

"Why an essentially Christmas festival", it says, further, "should so react throughout the world is difficult and unprofitable of analysis."

But why the spirit of Christ after whom the festival is named should fail to react on the "Christian" world and "Christian" civilization even on the occasion of Christmas is easy and also profitable of analysis. But our confrere would not like it.

* * * *

The young bride was extolling the virtues of her husband to a friend.

"George is just the most generous man in the wor'd," she declared. "He gives me everything credit can buy."

# Japan Disillusioned In Manchukuo?

## CONSIDERABLE LOSSES SUSTAINED

## Faced With Guerilla Warfare And Deserted Villages In Interior

(International Information Service.)

HONG KONG, (By Air Mail.)

According to "South China "Morning Post", although it is four years now since the Japanese occupied Manchukuo, they have not yet been able to pacify the country. In fact the Japanese troops have been suffering considerable loss men and ammunition during their expeditions in the interior parts of the country, where the guerilla warfare is still going on between the Hanchukuan native detachments and the Japanese army.

### Deserted Villages

According to the journal the persistent anti-Japanese troubles in Manchuria reveal the fact that the majority of the population are in favour of the partisans and thousands of villages are being continuously emptied as the inhabitants are moving to the mountains to join them.

The solemn proclamation of Japan to create a "Manchukuo Paradise," has thus proved to be a vain promise while the belief of the Japanese Generals that they would pacify the country in a few months is now considered to have been too optimistic. It would probably take a long many years before the country is completely calmed down.

So far Japan's only work in Manchuria has been the creation of strategic routes and military and aerial bases destined to help them in their advance towards North China.

It seems hardly possible that China could resist it. If General Chiang-Kai-Shek attempted to suppress the autonomist movement, as he may have every right to do, it would only provoke Japanese invasion.

### NO CHECK ON JAPAN.

An opposition on the part of Great Britain, the United States or the League of Nations is as unlikely as it was in 1931.

Japan may thus do what it likes. It will possibly leave a relative independence to the new state, under the control of the Japanese counsellors and the menace of the Kwantung army. An insistance on the formation of an economis bloc will certainly be made and the territory may be placed either partially or totally under Emperor Pou-Yi, the Japanese puppet.

On the other hand it is likely that the purely Mongolian provinces may be grouped into an altogether separate state in the hope that later on, outer Mongolia which is at present under the Soviet influence, might be attached to it.

The spiritual leaders of the Japanese army believe that it is only by a system of so-called independent buffer states that the Soviet influence could be barred from an access to the Pacific Sea.

## FREE HAND TO JAPAN IN N. CHINA?

### U. S., Britain And League Not Likely To Interfere

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Commenting on the recent Japanese move in North China, the "Mancheste: Guardian" declares:

"If this enterprise is crowned with success, Japan will have made a great step forward towards hegemony in the Far East and the establishment of a huge continental empire in Asia.

# FLAG OF ISLAM IN U. S. A.

### Bengali Recounts Progress Of Tenets Of Mahomed

An interesting lecture on the Islam, in the United States and the handicaps of Muslim Missionaries in that country, was delivered on Sunday by Sufi M. R. Bengali, at a meeting held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, under the auspices of the Ahmadiya Muslim Association.

Mr. Bengali, who had spent about 7 years in the United States and is the Editor of the "Muslim Sunrise" gave an account of the missionary activities for the propagation of Islam.

The speaker referred to the prejudice and misunderstanding created about the tenets of Islam by sustained propaganda in the Christian countries, through misrepresentation. It was said by many Christian writers that Islam was the "religion of the sword" and that Muslims led a licentious life.

### RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Though the Americans were Christians by religion to a vast extent, the constitution of the United States did not lay down any religion for the State and the people enjoyed freedom from State interference in religious practices.

At present, however, there were irreligion and scepticisms deeply seated in the hearts of thousands of Americans and any one connected with any religious movement was looked down with ridicule.

Another difficulty was that Muslims on account of their downfall from position of temporal power, could not impress on the minds of sceptics the real values of the tenets of Islam. Muslims spite of Christianity. Muslims fell by forsaking Islam, while others prospered by adopting Islamic principles.

### RACE PREJUDICE

Race prejudice was prevalent in the United States, the speaker continued, while Islam, on the other hand, did not make any such distinctions. A great amount of want of harmony existed between the Americans and the Negroes, who were imported from North Africa, three centuries ago and were used as slaves. Though slavery was abolished, it was only a nominal step. Islam was the universal religion, and its message had to be spread among all people, without caste, creed or colour.

### SOLUTION FOR COLOUR PROBLEM

Mr. Bengali then narrated the progress of the mission work since 1928. At present Muslim organisations existed in 24 cities. Nearly 10,000 persons were converted to Islam, and it should be remembered that every one of them was a "missionary" Thus was laid the foundation for the solution of colour problem. One month ago, the first anniversary of the Chicago mosque was celebrated when converts representing six different races attended. This showed the useful work of the Muslim missionaries.

The speaker paid a tribute to the sincerity and zeal of the American Muslims, through whose co-operation the journal "Muslim Sunrise" was being successfully run, despite the severe depression, which hit America during 1930-35.

### WOMEN'S ORGANISATION

An organisation for women also formed with the designation of the "Society of Maids of God."

Mr. Bengali observed that Islam was not the monopoly of a particular section of people. It was religion of every Prophet, who preached Universal Brotherhood.

He appealed to the Muslims to sink their differences and practise tolerance. "Live and Let Live" should be the motto of every one and he exhorted the Muslims to unite for the spread of Islam. Differences of outlook always existed but every one should try to stress the common purpose underlying these differences, concluded the speaker.

**Yuvaraja Prince Pratap Singh of Baroda performed the opening ceremony of the Uma Sabha Griha built by the Jummadada Physical Culture League. Photo shows the Prince cutting the cord with a sword; opposite to the Prince is Rajratna Prof. Manikrao, the founder of the Jummadada Vyayam Shala.**

# Lady Astor And Gallacher, The Communist

## AN AMUSING EPISODE IN COMMONS LOBBY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 7.

(By Air Mail).

Lady Astor is a vivacious American woman. Several times she plays an important part in her role as a member of Parliament. She belongs to the millionaire Astor family. She is lavish in her hospitality and enjoys a top position in British aristocratic society. The Prince of Wales and other Royal Princes and all the notabilities in British political, literary, commercial or aristocratic circles are familiar guests at Lady Astor's parties.

In the House of Commons Lady Astor freely uses her personal charms as a hostess and as a vivacious conversationist she is often able to entice Labour members into the social net, work, of British capitalism. The Communists generally, therefore, know her ladyship as the "decoy bird" of the Tories. When some Labour or Trade Union leaders remain very Left and do not easily yield to the social glamour of Lady Astor's ordinary luncheon parties, she plays her trump card and invites them at one of her select functions when the Prince of Wales is to be present.

The late Mr. Arthur Cook, the revolutionary leader of the British miners, and Mr. David Kirkwood, M.P., the one-time revolutionary leader of the Clyde engineers, had been transformed into "respectable" Right wing Labourites after a heart-to-heart conversation with the Prince of Wales at Lady Astor's house party. When Mr. Saklatvala was in Parliament, he had always. I can remember, treated Lady Astor as an ordinary person who was neither to be shunned nor to be looked upon as a great social figure. The Indian Communist had always treated her in such a pleasant jocular manner that her Ladyship never got an opportunity to allure him with one of her tempting invitations.

### "NOT AT HOME"

Just now Mr. Willie Gallacher is elected as a Communist M.P. and a humorous incident in the lobby of the House at Westminster has already taken place. Perhaps Lady Astor was a bit too hasty to draw Willie Gallacher, the Communist, into the charmed circles of M.P.'s entertainments. During the early days of the War, Gallacher and David Kirkwood were working side by side as engineers on the Clyde and both had begun their fiery career as revolutionaries. Both were, therefore, deported from the Clyde. Gallacher has still remained a revolutionary fighter but David Kirkwood, after his meeting with the Prince of Wales at Lady Astor's dinner party, has hastily turned himself a respectable Right wing Labour M.P.

Still, on account of their party association on the Clyde Gallacher and Kirkwood have remained friends, knowing each other as "Willie" and "David." On the first day of Parliament David and Willie were chatting together in the Lobby of the House and Lady Astor approached them. She started conversing with David, who with polite bows and profuse smiles responded to her ladyship. Lady Astor asked Mr. Kirkwood if the gentleman he was talking to was one of the new Labour M.P.'s. Mr. Kirkwood explained that he was Mr. Willie Gallacher, the new Communist member. Then on Lady Astor desiring an introduction, Mr. Kirkwood started the usual formalities but Mr. Gallacher turned his face round and said to Mr. Kirkwood; "David, tell your friend, I am not at home." Mr. Kirkwood, who is not particularly intelligent, did not take the hint. So Mr. Gallacher had to repeat that David should explain to Lady Astor that Mr. Gallagher was not at home and that Lady Astor's call was wasted.

Here the episode ends and it now remains to be seen what further plans may develop or whether Lady Astor will give up Mr. Willie Gallacher, M.P., as a bad job as she had to do with Mr. Saklatvala.

# The World Of Finance

## A Weekly Review

(By Zandhyala)

A few days ago it would have been no exaggeration to say that there was the danger of the whole of Europe being involved in a war, but at the time of writing the danger seems to be rather remote, as discussions that are taking place through ordinary diplomatic channels, may lead to some sort of compromise, thus saving Europe from facing another catastrophe.

Some of the politicians who have hitherto condemned Signor Mussolini for all his actions against Abyssinia, have now taken up a different attitude, and are straining every nerve to pacify the Italian Dictator in some form or the other. The talks of an oil embargo have receded into the background yielding place to the fresh proposals of ceding some territories to Italy.

### *The Silver Crisis*

As anticipated by many, the United States of America has given a nice slip to all the silver markets of the world, precipitating a serious crisis of unparalleled magnitude. The operators of the white metal market are spending rather a disappointed time for the past few months owing to the indifferent attitude of the U. S. Treasury towards the silver purchasing programme, and the continuous sagging of the price level. As compared with the highest level of 38.25d. per ounce reached on April 26, the silver prices have declined to about 27d. to-day after remaining steady round about 30d. during the past few months.

Despite the repeated assurances of Mr. Morgenthau, and the confident assertion of the various senators of the 'Silver Bloc' that the U. S. Treasury is trying in good faith to fulfil the obligations of the silver Purchase Act, the price level has refused to move up, as the Treasury was constantly expressing its unwillingness to pay higher prices to acquire the metal. But matters have headed a crisis, since the introduction of the currency reforms in China by the Nanking Government last month and in Hongkong by the Colonial Government, abandoning the silver standard, and establishing an Exchange Equalisation Fund with the help of the nationalised silver

### *New Tactics*

After closely watching the technical situation of the London white metal market and finding no other buyers, America has begun to adopt new tactics in trying to dictate terms to the sellers. The U. S. Treasury is not prepared to take all offerings at the prices fixed by the four 'good men' in London market and to concentrate all its purchases in London alone. Hence the evasive replies of Mr. Morgenthau that the monetary policies of U.S.A. are on a twenty-four hour basis, and the agreement of Senator Thomas for the temporary withdrawal of the Treasury from the London market

But a careful analysis of the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act, and the examination of the course of events since then will reveal that the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 is almost impossible of fulfilment. Section 2 of the American Silver Purchase Act clearly states that "the proportion of silver to gold in the monetary stocks of the United States should be increased, with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining one-fourth of the 'monetary value of such stocks in silver.' The subsequent section of the same Act lays down that "whenever and so long as the proportion of silver in the stocks of gold and silver of the United States is less than one-fourth of the monetary value of such stocks, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised and directed to purchase silver at home or abroad at 'such times' and 'upon such terms and conditions' as he may deem reasonable and most advantageous to the public interest."

When the U. S. Congress approved of the Silver Purchase Act in June 1934, it was expected that the U S. Treasury would have to purchase about 1.3 to 1.6 milliard ounces of silver. But the latest figures show that the U. S. Treasury has acquired about 591,800,000 ounces since the Bill became law.

While making the estimates of the total silver purchases by the U. S. Treasury, it must be remembered that the President of the United States, under the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, is authorised to fix the weight of the gold and the silver dollar "as he finds necessary." Hence he can easily change the relation of the gold to the silver dollar, and affect the total quantity of the silver to be purchased under the provisions of the Act.

### *Influx Of Gold*

Again as the policy of U.S.A. is to maintain the relation of silver to gold in the ratio of 1 to 3, the continuous influx of gold into U S. A. has necessitated an enormous increase in the total purchases of silver. The total imports of gold into U.S.A. amounted to about dols. 1,398,026 worth of gold between July 1934 and the end of September 1935, while the total imports of silver amounted to about dols. 258,720 during the same period. The fact that the imports of gold are considerably in excess of the silver imports, instead U.S.A. purchasing three times as much silver as gold to maintain the ratio of 1:2, indicates clearly that no serious attempt has ever been made by the U.S. Treasury to fulfil the obligations of the Silver Purchase Act. With the continuous influx of gold into U.S.A. owing to the prevailing uncertainties on the continent, it seems rather impossible for the the U. S. Treasury to fulfil at all the obligations under the Silver Purchase Act.

Again the hopes that America will continue to buy silver to prevent the undue depreciation of the exchange value of sterling, have also been shattered as they are not inclined to pay any higher prices for the metal, as the U. S. Treasury will have to pay about £4000 more for every rise of one penny in the price to acquire one million ounces of silver In view of all these circumstances it must be considered that the artificial attempts of the U. S. Government to bolster up the prices of silver have proved futile and that normal conditions in the market cannot be restored till the natural law of demand and supply asserts itself.

# IL DUCE FACED WITH HARDY OPPONENTS

## Negus' Soldiers Can Subsist On £1 A Year, Says Egyptian Doctor

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

One of the doctors of the Egyptian medical delegation at Addis-Ababa has returned to Cairo.

On his arrival at Cairo he was interviewed by the reporter of "Al-Balgh". The doctor said, "Everything is going on well at Addis-Ababa and the living there, even in these days of war, is very cheap. For instance 40 loaves of bread can be had for Re. 1; 40 fresh eggs for As. 2; a big sheep for Rs. 1/8; lambs at Re. 1 per head, cows Rs. 15 each, hens and cocks for As. 2 or 3 per head; 40 lbs. of pure milk for Re. 1 and 40 lbs. of pure ghee for Rs. 3.55

The doctor also added: "An Abyssinian soldier costs his Government only one pound per year.

"The Abyssinian soldier eats only a hand full of maize or millet grains and finishes his breakfast. For his supper and dinner he takes meat and maize. This is the food of the Abyssinian soldier when he is in his camp but actually in the war zone he hunts any wild animal and subsists on its meat. He also utilised animals killed by the bombs dropped from the Italian aeroplanes.

Such are the hardy and terrible people whom Mussolini thinks it to be an easy task to vanquish."

### *Catholic Move Against New Sp. Cabinet*

MADRID, Dec. 14.

Catholic Fascist leader Gil Robels actively opposing the new Cabinet ordered all Municipal officials affiliated to the Catholic party to resign their posts.—Reuter's Special.

### *Cold Wave Fatalities In Sind*

KARACHI, Dec. 14.

The fatal effects of a sudden fall in mercury in Sind are visible.

It the Shikarpur station a passenger was found dead in a train. In a garden in Sukkur three beggars were found dead. Damage to crops and loss of animal life also are reported from various places of the province.—United Press.

Karachi, Dec. 14:—A theft involving Rs. 800 was committed in the Afghan Consulate. A servant has been challanned.

## *ARMAMENTS FUND FOR FRANCE*

### *Socialist Amendment Defeated In Chamber*

PARIS, Dec. 14.

The Chamber by 377 votes to 159 passed the Government plan to establish an Armaments Fund computed to total approximately 80,000,000 sterling.

The Socialist amendment to suppress the clause in the budget and instead make the manufacture of arms and munitions, a state monopoly was defeated.—Reuter's Special.

## *INDIANS AND TRANSVAAL*

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 14.

The "Star" commenting on the appeal to the Government by the Indian Government Agent Sir Saiyid Raza Ali for a additional exempted land for Indians in Transvaal gold areas "meeting not only the present needs but providing for increase in the Indian population for the next 20 years" hopes the appeal will command the sympathetic attention of the responsible Minister and Parliament.—Reuter's Special.

### *Sir P. Chetwode Back In London*

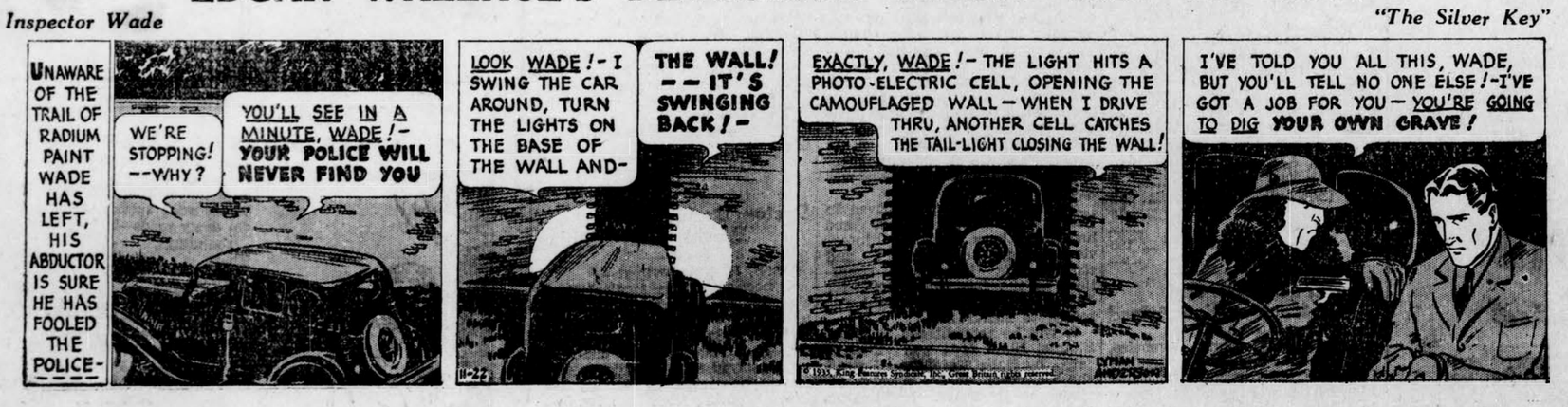
LONDON, Dec. 14.

Large numbers of officials, friends and members of family were present at Victoria station in typical cold in grey December weather to welcome the return of Sir Philip Chetwode.

He was met at Dover by Brigadier Kempwelch commanding troops there.—Reuter's Special.

# EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

*Inspector Wade* — *"The Silver Key"*


UNAWARE OF THE TRAIL OF RADIUM PAINT WADE HAS LEFT, HIS ABDUCTOR IS SURE HE HAS FOOLED THE POLICE-
WE'RE STOPPING! --WHY?
YOU'LL SEE IN A MINUTE, WADE!- YOUR POLICE WILL NEVER FIND YOU
LOOK WADE!- I SWING THE CAR AROUND, TURN THE LIGHTS ON THE BASE OF THE WALL AND-
THE WALL! --IT'S SWINGING BACK!-
EXACTLY, WADE!- THE LIGHT HITS A PHOTO-ELECTRIC CELL, OPENING THE CAMOUFLAGED WALL—WHEN I DRIVE THRU, ANOTHER CELL CATCHES THE TAIL-LIGHT CLOSING THE WALL!
I'VE TOLD YOU ALL THIS, WADE, BUT YOU'LL TELL NO ONE ELSE!-I'VE GOT A JOB FOR YOU—YOU'RE GOING TO DIG YOUR OWN GRAVE!

# Australian Bowling Mercilessly Flogged

## Bhaya Scores Faultless Century For Central India Who Pile Up 380

## VISITORS REPLY WITH 190 FOR 6

Resuming their first innings on Sunday against the Australians, Central India raised their total to 380 when the last man was out, the highest score yet made against the visitors. Bhaya knocked up a brilliant and flawless century and was unfortunate in being run out when 106.

The tourists opened confidently but lost four wicke's in the last hour, making a total of 190 for 6 when stumps were drawn for the day.

CENTRAL INDIA (1st Innings) 380
AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings) (for 6) 190

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Dec. 15.

If the Australians' bowling was met without much difficulty by the Central India batsmen yesterday, Bhaya and Hazare positively mastered it when they continued their unbroken eighth wicket partnership this morning. Warne, who arrived overnight in response to Tarrant's urgent call from Patiala, took his place in the team but Hendry being indisposed a substitute fielded for him.

Ryder entrusted Oxenham and Mair with the attack but although they kept down runs, they never seemed likely to get either Bhaya or Hazare out. Bhaya, who was 48 not out yesterday, reached his 50 after having been at the wickets for 110 minutes. There were six hits to the boundary in this score.

The third century of the innings came up on board at 11/35 when Central India were in for 290 minutes. Still the batting was extremely steady. And barring Bhaya's purposeful and untroubled progress towards his century there was little of interest in the game.

BHAYA OPENS OUT 60.

After passing his 60 Bhaya sheathed his "cow shot" and brought the hook and leg glide more into use executing both with great certainty and precision.

At 303 Ryder brought on his fast bowlers Leather and Alexander in place of the slow bowlers and the rate of scoring at once went up without the chance of a wicket falling in any way appearing nearer. Bhaya who gets most of his runs behind the wicket and at square past cover quickly went up to 80 with some sound strokes to fine leg. When Hazare was 21 he survived a confident appeal for a catch behind the wicket off Leather. Ryder then came on vice Alexander and was successful in dissolving the partnership which had added 93 for the eighth wicket by extremely dogged cricket. Hazare who had batted for an hour without making a single mistake was out l-b-w at 342.

BHAYA'S FAULTLESS CENTURY.

Bhaya who was now 88 was joined by Tatarao and he too played correct and steady cricket. Bhaya entered the nineties with a square cut to the boundary off Ryder and in the same over again drove him through covers and cut him for a single to get to 95. Leather misfielded a hit for two at cover and another two through slips gave Bhaya his well-earned century. Bhaya had not only not given a single chance but had not made a single bad stroke. There were 16 hits to the boundary in his 100 which had occupied him three hours. It was probably the most meritorious century made against the Tourists so far.

**Captain Fatch Singh, Maharajkumar of Alirajpur, Captain of the Central India Cricket team that met the Aussies at Indore. It may be recalled that he was responsible for bringing Constantine the West Indies player to India.**

Tatarao was caught by substitute and then the last man in Ziaul Hussain gave a wrong call and Bhaya was run out for 106. The Central India innings closed at 12/55 for 380, the biggest innings against Australians so far.

AUSSIES' GOOD START.

The Australians commenced their innings at 2/10 to the bowling of Ziaul Hussain and C. K. Nayudu, their first pair being Love and Bryant. The latter could not have started off with greater circumspection if they had determined to give their side a change to equal the Central India score. They left alone every ball which was not coming into the wicket and played back carefully everything of good length. The first half hour's play produced 20 runs at the end of which Ziaul Hussain was taken off in favour of Tatarao but C. K. Nayudu was kept on at the other end.

NAYUDU'S LEG-TRAP.

Nayudu now started bowling round the wicket with leg trap of three short legs and Bhaya at long leg. There were also two slips. Bryant survived a confident appeal for l-b-w in Nayudu's first over but otherwise the leg trap did not seem to worry the batsmen but it kept the batsmen very quiet and watchful. The fielding was superb the outstanding man in the field being Bhaya who was very active at cover and deep fine leg and saved many boundaries. 50 was on board after an hour's batting.

YOUNGER NAYUDU'S GUILE.

The third change was C. S. Nayudu for C. K. Nayudu who had been on for over an hour and had bowled very accurately. C. S. Nayudu caused the downfall of Bryant in the only manner possible under the circumstances—getting past him by his most disguised break. Bryant got a ball pitched well outside of the stumps and in accordance with his then policy left it alone actually lifting his bat up as though to get it out of way. Next moment Bryant's off bail was off. Bryant was about as much surprised as Nagel had been when he was bowled round his legs by the same bowler at Ajmer although on that occasion the ball had broken the other way (54/1/19).

The Maharaj Kumar of Alirajpur brought on Major Nayudu again from the other end and Nayudu again employed leg trap. Morrisby who joined Love, however, pierced the leg trap repeatedly.

4 WICKETS IN ONE HOUR

Eventually C K Naidu got the wicket which his accuracy deserved. Love was beaten by the bowler and was bowled for 46 (104-2-46). Love's had been a capital knock in every way, distinguished by some fine strokes on the off side.

Ryder joined Morrisby who was No. 12. Hazare was now tried for the first time in place of C S Naidu. Ryder before getting his eye in was more than once beaten by Hazare and once survived a confident appeal for l.b.w. Ryder then jumped out and drove C K Nayudu over the wicket, the first free stroke of its kind in about 2 hours' play and when Ziaul Hussain came on vice Hazare, he hooked his first ball to the boundary.

Last hour's play before drawing of stumps cost the Australians four more wickets and when stumps were drawn they were still 190 runs behind the Central India score with only four wickets in hand. Morrisby left at 135 caught behind the wicket and Ryder and Warne carried the score to 158 before a brilliant catch by the Maharajkumar of Alirajpur terminated Ryder's innings. This was Major Nayudu's third wicket. Ziaul Hussain then got two wickets with successive balls although Warne appeared to be unfortunate in being given out l.b.w. after having played the ball. Hendry was out the first ball, this being his four successive failure. At the close of play the total was 190 for six.

### Central India 1st Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| Navle l.b.w. b. Oxenham ... | 12 |
| Mushtaqali c. Mair, b Alexander ..... ..... ... | 10 |
| C. K. Nayudu c. Hendry b. Mair | 50 |
| Wazir Ali b. Mair ..... | 0 |
| Jagdale c. Oxenham b. Mair | 55 |
| C. S. Nayudu (stumped) Love b. Mair ..... ..... | 42 |
| Maharajkumar b Alexander | 34 |
| Hazare l.b.w. b Ryder ..... | 39 |
| Bhaya (run out) ..... | 106 |
| Tatarao c Sub. b Ryder ..... | 16 |
| Zial Hussain (not out) ..... | 0 |
| Extras ... | 15 |
| Total ..... | 380 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leather | 23 | 5 | 64 | 0 |
| Alexander | 22 | 6 | 57 | 2 |
| Oxenham | 27 | 12 | 60 | 1 |
| Mair | 32 | 4 | 117 | 4 |
| Ryder | 6.5 | 0 | 39 | 2 |
| Hendry | 7 | 1 | 27 | 0 |

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)

| | |
|---|---|
| Bryant b C S Naidu ..... | 19 |
| Morrisby C Navle b C K Naidu ..... | 28 |
| Ryder c Maharajkumar b C K Naidu ..... | 39 |
| Love b C K Naidu ..... | 46 |
| Warne l.b.w. b Zial Hussain | 19 |
| Oxenham (not out) ..... | 17 |
| Hendry b Zial Hussain ..... | 0 |
| Mair (not out) ..... | 12 |
| Extras ... | 16 |
| Total (for 6 wickets) ... | 190 |

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CUT OUT AND POST THIS ADVERTISEMENT TO CARR and CO., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 152, BOMBAY, for generous sample of Van Houten's Cocoa.


## WESTERN INDIA'S VICTORY

### Gujerati Skittled Out For 104 In Their 2nd Innings

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 15.

Resuming their play to-day against Gujarat, Western India States lost their remaining three wickets within half an hour for the addition of 18 runs to their over-night score. Prince Khanderao carried the laurels to-day capturing three wickets in addition to yesterday's two, in all five for 33 runs. Gurtu (2) was held by the wicket-keeper Sahina at 144 while Umar (4) was clean bowled and Mali was caught by Ismail both at 154, thus terminating the Western India States' Second Innings 154 with Colah not out 34.

Bham claimed 3 wickets for 24 runs while Prof. Joshi and Noor Mahomed had one each for 36 and 14 runs respectively.

GUJARAT'S COLLAPSE

Gujarat resumed their Second Innings at 11-10 with Yacoob Shaikh and Sahani Yacoob, the latter being out l.b.w. for Amarsingh at 11. Somail was bowled by Gurtu (1). Hans joined Sahana and, when 7, was clean bowled by Amarsingh. Joshi followed him being caught behind the wicket off Amarsingh for 0. Thus four wickets were down for 37.

Prince Khanderao was nearly bowled by Amarsingh's last ball. Amarsingh shattered Sahana's (17) wicket in his last ball for the addition of a single run. Godambe, the skipper, came in place of Sahana when five wickets were down for 38. Prince Khanderao (0) quickly followed caught off Kesari in the slips. Desal came in next and played the over out. Hari Mali who came in place of Amarsingh had Desal (10) caught in the slips. The very next ball Soorti (0) was bowled by Mali.

The end was now in sight when Bham survived an appeal for l.b.w. Mali missing the hat trick. Amarsingh came on again and bowled Bham in the last ball of the over (12).

Noor Mahomed the last man in was clean bowled by Kesari. Godambe was not out with 37. Gujarat innings thus closed at 104 at lunch time.

Amarsingh claimed five wickets for 27, Hari Mali and Kesari two each and Gurtu one.

## BENGAL MUSLIMS GET BUSY

### Calcutta Meeting Decides To Form Employment Bureau

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15

Resolutions protesting against the attitude of some Hindu councillors of the Calcutta Corporation with regard to the resolution fixing the percentage of Muslims' employment in the Corporation regretting that these Hindu councillors were not prepared to consider the just claims of Muslims and urging the Corporation to appoint qualified Muslims in adequate numbers were adopted at a meeting of Muslims at Mohammadali Park, the Mayor, Fazlul Huq, presiding.

MUSLIMS AND VARSITY.

Another set of resolutions was adopted by the meeting urging the University of Calcutta to take immediate steps to remodel its Bengali selections so as to exclude portions repugnant to Muslim taste and sentiment also urging Government to take immediate steps to secure adequate representation of Muslims in the Senate of the Calcutta University.

Another resolution protested against the action of the Port Trust in not throwing open appointments to Muslims and also against the comments of the Chairman of the Trust.

The meeting decided to form a Muslim Employment Bureau.—A. P.

## *Bharati Bima General Manager Entertained*

The General Bima Agencies, the Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency of the Bharati Bima Ltd., of Benares, were 'At Home' to Babu Paripurnanand, the General Manager of the Company, on Sunday evening at the residence of Mrs. Shastrikala U. Puthli. Mrs. Puthli is the Manager of the Bombay Office. Several Agents and other friends responded to the invitation. There was general and informal discussions about the progress of the Bharati Bima Ltd., and several inquiries were made about its organisation. The announcement that the Company has secured over Rs. 3,25,000 business within about a month of the announcement of its opening business was greeted with applause.

Babu Paripurnanand arrived in Bombay on Thursday last and had had a busy programme interviewing local businessmen and studying life insurance conditions in the City. He left for Jubbulpore on Sunday night "en route" to Benares.

It will be remembered that the Bharati Bima Ltd., was inaugurated by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, and includes on its Board of Directors prominent Congress leaders.

## *Breach Of Prohibitory Orders Made Cognizable Offence*

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary notifies:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, XXIII of 1932, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to declare that within the limits of the Gurdaspur district any offence punishable under section 183, I. P. C. shall be cognizable.—United Press.

## *PRESIDENT MASARYK*

(Continued from page 6).

ed then to enter the Oriental Academy in Vienna, which was the high school for training for the consular career, but he had to understand very soon that the admission was limited only to the sons of aristocrats and high officials. He abandoned this idea and heard lectures on philosophic and linguistic subjects at the Philosophical Faculty at the Vienna University. He was interested in ethics and psychology and as such he continued to follow the lectures of Brentanno, Zimmermann and Gomperts. At the same time he assisted also the Conferences on Anatomy given by Lorenz and National Economy by Menger. Here we see already in this young University student an extraordinary thirst for learning which we could call without exaggeration encyclopaedical. This is shown still better by his private studies where he gave special attention to Darwinism, followed the evolution of Wagnerism in music and studied "Capital" of Karl Marx in order to understand the question of the war of social classes. Still during his college years he had occasion to travel with one of his pupils and to visit Hungary, where his interest was awakened in national minorities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He observed that in the same was as the minorities in the western part of the Empire were submitted to the tendency of being Germanised, so in the Eastern Part there was a very strong pressure to transform them into Magyars.

**Lecturer and Publicist.**

Already during his studies at the University he used to give lectures on different philosophical questions such as the Pessimism of Schopenhauer and he published also a paper on Suicide as a phenomenon of a social epidemic in our times. In the following year he submitted to the University a thesis about the nature of the soul according to Plato, a critical study from the empirical point of view. Shortly afterwards he passed his examinations and received his diploma of Doctorate in Philosophy on 10th March 1876. Besides his scientific work he concentrated himself on the political life of the Czech nation which passed at this time through a period of a very vigorous resurrection. He collaborated with numerous newspapers and reviews, criticising the insufficient activity of the Czech deputies at the Imperial Assembly in Vienna. In scientific work he published papers on sociology, ethics and politics. He was a teacher of humanism, democracy and progress. In this stage of his development we see him already under the influence of Plato and Auguste Comte through whose medium he submitted to the influence of John Stuart Mill. During the vacations he travelled with one of his pupils and saw Italy. In the autumn of 1876 he went to Leipzig where he expected an appointment as Professor of Philosophy. There he made the acquaintance of Miss Charlotte Garrigue, a young American from Brooklyn, who was studying music. The young pair, living at the same boarding house used to read together works on philosophy such as "the Subjection of Women" by John Stuart Mill or the "History of Civilisation in England" by Buckle. To young girls of our days it would seem rather a queer object of conversation between lovers, or as a theme of discussion at a cocktail party. The betrothal of Thomas and Charlotte was celebrated on the 13th June 1877. During his stay at Leipzig Mr. Masaryk heard the lectures of numerous philosophers as Zolner, Wundt, Curtius, studying at the same time physiology. He published some papers on philosophy and gave some lectures mostly on suicide as a social epidemic. One of his papers was: On the Laws of Progress and the Future of the Slavs.

(To Be Continued).

## Doctors Decide On Weekly Half-Holiday

Dr. S. R. Naik writes:—

A meeting of the medical Practitioners of Kalachowki, Lalbag and Parel was held on Thursday last at 8-30 p.m. at Lalbag with Dr. S. S. Rao in the chair. It was resolved that the dispensaries should be closed on Sunday evenings begining from the 5th January, 1936.

# OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

ing to accept and what would be regarded as acceptable here and in Paris has shrunk very considerably. Nevertheless there may be some hard bargaining ahead, for while there is not the slightest disposition here to relax the pressure on Italy there is a certain minimum below which Mussolini cannot go without risking his own position at home. Sir Samuel Hoare devoted the greater part of his speech on foreign affairs in the House of Commons on Thursday to the war in Abyssinia and to an appeal to Italy for peace. That appeal, he declared, was no sign of weakness but was evidence solely of Britain's desire to end as soon as possible a controversy that is embittering the world. France and Britain, he said, were determined to make another great effort for peace; they must redouble their efforts during the short period of time that was still open before the Committee of Eighteen (Sanctions Committee) met at Geneva on Thursday next.

### *Future Of Liberal Party*

Ever since the country went to the poll, Sir John Simon and his Liberal National supporters of the Conservative Government have been urging the Liberal Party to merge into them. After the poll the Simonites have been emphasising the need for such a course with more earnestness in view of the reduced number of Liberal Party strength in the new House. However, there was certain amount of speculation as to the course which would be adopted by Sir Herbert Samuel, the defeated leader of the Party. But during the week at a discussion between the representatives of the leading Liberals at a joint meeting of the National Liberal Federation, the Women's National Liberal Federation and the National League of Young Liberals, the future of the Liberal Party was made clear to Sir John Simon and his supporters who were angling for the Liberal fish. Sir Herbert Samuel put aside as unthinkable the possibility of the Liberal Party's going out of action. He said there were three possible courses. One was to imitate Sir John Simon and his followers in linking their fortunes to the Conservative Party, which involved ultimate absorbtion in that Party, and would not be tolerated by Liberals in the country. The second was to come to an agreement with the Labour Party, which was impossible so long as that party retained its present attitude and, in particular, adhered to its Socialistic policy. There remained, therefore, only the third course of complete independence, which was the only possible course for the Liberal Party to pursue. The new leader of the Parliamentary Party, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told his colleagues that it was impossible for the party to adopt anything but an attitude of detachment from the Government, though this did not involve identification with the Labour Party, or prevent the Party from supporting the Government, as it had done and would continue to do whenever it believed the Government to be right. It was, therefore, agreed that the continued existence of an organised and independent Liberal Party was of vital importance to the county.

### *Labour United Front*

Six months ago the Communist Party was prepared to have a united front with the members of the I.L.P., because in its opinion the rank and file of that Party was revolutionary, militant, class conscious and energetic. We now witness that the Communist Party has taken another historic step by applying to the Labour Party for national affiliation. This is not surprising, though interesting, in view of the fact that at the last General Election the Communists found themselves fully cooperating (of course, unofficially as far as the Labour Party was concerned) with the Labour Party. But when the Communists are prepared to have peace with their one-time political enemies, they are at present at daggers drawn with their one-time allies—the I.L.P. members. The I.L.P leaders and their organ, the "New Leader", ever since the result of the poll, have been engaged in the denunciation of the Labour Party for handling over Labour seats to the Conservatives by putting up candidates against the I.L.P. candidates. The Communists take lesson from Paris where there is a united front between the Communists and the Social Democrats against Laval's Government. The I.L.P. overlooks this fact. We are told that like the Labour Party leaders, the Communists, too, have betrayed the Working Class. But the question is if the Communists want to move to the Right by identifying themselves with the Labour Party membership why do the leaders of the Labour Party still continue to shun them?

## *Nizam's Donation To Visvabharati*

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail)

H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad has, it is understood, made a donation of Rs.5,000 to the general fund of the Visvabharati.

The Nizam has already donated a lakh of rupees for the establishment of the Islamic Studies Department at Santiniketan and Rs.19,000 for erecting the quarters for the Nizam Professor of Islamic Studies, attached to the staff of the Visvabharati.

## *COLLECTION OF CONGRESS JUBILEE FUNDS*

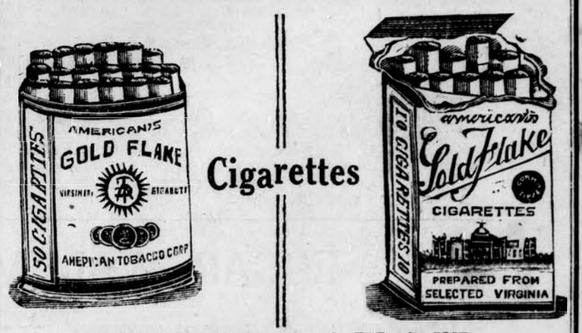
The Secretary writes:—

The Council of "A" (Fort) Ward District Congress Committee has authorised Mr. Ambalal Talakchand C/o Messrs. Manmohandas Nemidas Share Bazar who is the President of "A" Ward Congress Committee to collect funds for celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Congress.

Calcutta, Dec. 14:—Atul Biswas has been arrested by the Special Branch Police for alleged possession of some parts of a stolen bicycle belonging to the revolutionary party in North Bengal.


NOW DECIDE FOR FUTURE

American Goldflake




MIND YOU, THEY ARE 2 FOR A PICE.

THE SWEET NOTES OF SILVER BELLS

Every Pastille improves your vocal chord,
And makes fragrant your breath,
Tones your speech; During colds,
On dusty roads—in infectious surroundings,
There is nothing better than 'Lova.'

LOVA pastilles

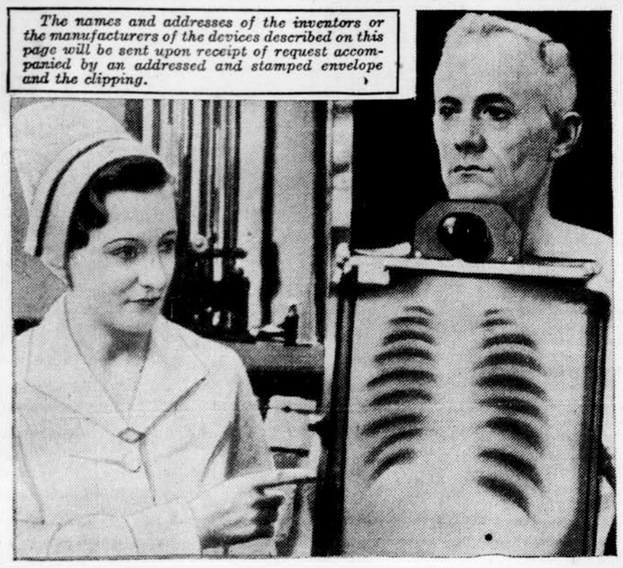
Made in France
Per Tin of 120—As. 12.
MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

# Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

*The names and addresses of the inventors or the manufacturers of the devices described on this page will be sent upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed and stamped envelope and the clipping.*

## How Your Bones Reveal Your Past

*Deciphering with Instruments of Precision the Mysterious Marks on Human Skeletons, Which Reveal the Effects of Diet, Disease and Worry.*



**An X-Ray Picture of a Human Chest as Seen Through a Fleuroscope, Plainly Showing the Ribs. After Reaching Adolescence the Trunk of the Human Body Increases Its Rate of Growth, While the Legs Grow More Slowly.**

**The Hands of a Girl in Position for Writing, as Revealed by the X-Ray. The Barrel of the Pen Is Seen in Outline, as It is Only Part Mineral. The Pen Point Appears Solid.**

WHY do some men and women have "baby faces" long after reaching adolescence?

Why do faces grow broad first and long afterwards?

Why do the faces of girls grow faster than those of boys?

Why do children have big eyes?

The answers to these questions, and many others, are given by studies of the bones of human bodies which clearly reveal the individual's past. Just as archeologists have deciphered the strange hieroglyphics which tell the secrets of remote ages, so the anatomist and the anthropologist decipher the marks left by Nature upon the human skeleton. Using the X-ray, calipers and other instruments of precision, scientists now read in the size, shape and condition of the bones such amazing things as the results of disease, emotional upsets, worry and diet. Among the curious bits of information uncovered, scientists can tell from one's bones what he ate at the age of six and why a pug nose may be the result of the wrong diet.

Doctor T. Wingate Todd, anatomist and anthropologist, is a leader in the science of reading bones, having spent most of his life in the study of skulls and bones. He is the proud possessor of huge and curious anthropoid catacombs in which are the skulls of apes neatly arranged row on row. In addition, there is a vast array of miscellaneous bones and a supplementary section housing 2,500 human skeletons, filed away in labeled boxes.

**The Precision Device, Developed for Determining the Dimensions of the Skull, the Bones of Which Are Very Sensitive to Disturbances in Growth.**

Thousands of children also have aided Doctor Todd in his experiments. They have been measured and X-rayed over and over again, the X-ray phase of the work often beginning before birth. The result is a mass of data and photographs which reveal, like a vast scientific movie strip how the human body unfolds.

One of the most interesting phases of Doctor Todd's work, which John E. Lodge describes in Popular Science Monthly, has been the discoveries made in connection with the human face. For instance, the experiments have revealed that during the first five years, a child's face grows most rapidly in a horizontal, or broadening, direction; after that, in a vertical, or lengthening, direction.

Facial bones are found to be sensitive to disturbances in growth. If anything interferes with normal bone development in childhood, the appearance of the face is altered for life. Dr. Todd's records show that faces of undernourished children develop at a rate below normal. A change of diet will restore the normal growth, but the damage is done. In many cases, such halted facial development accounts for grown-ups who are baby-faced.

From an examination of a skeleton, or an X-ray picture of a living person, Dr. Todd and his co-workers can decipher many of the main events in the health-history of the individual. Knowing how the body develops, they can name the time when injuries occurred.

In this connection Mr. Lodge cites the case of a three-and-a-half-year old girl whose X-ray pictures revealed a dramatic and tragic story imprinted on her bones, showing how even experiences that are purely emotional in character can leave an indelible impression on the future growth and development of the body.

At the age of two, the pictures showed, this child had suffered some illness or injury. Yet, inquiry revealed that none of the usual ills of childhood had interfered with her health at that time. Further investigation solved the mystery. When the baby was two years old, her father had deserted his family. The resulting turmoil in the broken-up home had left its indelible mark upon the bones of the child.

Dr. Todd's researches reveal that some parts of the body grow faster than other parts and at different periods. Before adolescence, for example, almost four-sevenths of a child's growth is in its legs. This explains why so many boys and girls are spindle-legged. The head, on the other hand, is one-fifth adult size at birth, two-thirds adult size at the age of one year, and four-fifths adult size when the child is six. The vestibule of the ear, which controls body balance, is full-sized at birth.

After adolescence, the legs grow more slowly but the growth of the trunk speeds up. When anything upsets bone development in either the period before adolescence or the period after, a below-normal stature results. Achondroplastic dwarfs, with trunks almost normal length but with legs only half as long as they should be, show the effect of interference with bone development before adolescence. At the opposite extreme are those with underdeveloped trunks and long legs. Their arrested development came after adolescence.

Dr. Todd finds that it takes longer to make a boy's face than a girl's. The upper part of the head, above the nose, grows with about the same rapidity in both boys and girls. But, when adolescense is reached, the face of a girl stops growing while that of a boy continues for several years, the lower lip lengthening and the jaw becoming more masculine.

If you have a pug nose, it may be due to an improper diet during childhood.

"A series of X-ray pictures made during Dr. Todd's researches," says Mr. Lodge, "gives a clear picture of the way a nose grows on a human face. During the first six months of a baby's life, the nose grows most rapidly in the upper third, or smelling region. Then, the middle part forges ahead during early childhood. And, finally, the lower part unfolds to its proper extent during the period reaching to adolescence. If anything arrests normal development before adolescnce, the result may be a pug or snub nose."

Big eyes in children, it is explained, are due to the fact that the eye, which to the anatomist is part of the brain, reaches full growth at the age of from four to six. This is why children often look big-eyed. It also explains why persons whose facial growth has been interrupted have large, staring eyes.

In making his studies of human heads Dr. Todd uses a curious-looking device having sliding rulers, rubber-tipped arms, and a battery of thumbscrews. This complicated framework of polished metal holds the subject's head always in the same position when the X-ray pictures are taken. Two tubes, one at the back and one at the side, give off the rays that record a rear and a profile view of the skull bones.

An even stranger apparatus used in studying skulls is known as a "craniostat." At first glance this instrument suggests a huge metal tuning fork turned prongs-down on a heavy metal base. Attached to it are arms and rulers, moved by cogs and thumbscrews. By the use of the "craniostat" the exact measurements of any skull can be obtained.

As part of his work Doctor Todd gives a series of lectures to the parents of the children who cooperate in the experiments. Almost as soon as the child is born, its first measurements go into the record. This is supplemented by negatives made with the X-ray. From then on, the child is measured and radiographed at frequent intervals.

Out of this accumulating mass of records, the scientists hope to evolve information that will aid millions of children to a heritage of better health.

## A Smell Society

A "SMELL SOCIETY" has just been organized in London "with the intention of restoring the sense of smell to the high position it holds among all higher animals other than man." Its work will be to replace the unpleasant and noxious smells that civilization has introduced by the pleasant smells that have been lost. A member of this unusual organization predicts that the society in a year's time will be a powerful body. He says that the subject is a wide one and goes far beyond appreciation and pleasure into the realms of health. For instance, an essential part of good cooking is the fact that smell prepares the body for the reception of food.

"The society proposes to make people more smell conscious," says the Journal of the American Medical Association. "But here the difficulty begins, for many people prefer not to be smell conscious. There is the difficulty that civilization has brought with it so many bad smells that the disadvantages of being sensitive to smells will outweigh the advantages. But sanitation has left our cities smelling good because they smell of nothing."

## Wrapped Eggs

WRAPPED loaves of bread formed a great novelty only a short while ago, but today hundreds of food products are protected by being wrapped in transparent coverings. Even the packers of eggs are beginning to cover their cartons with shimmering, transparent material.

Tests which have been made with wrapped and unwrapped eggs kept under room conditions for a period of five days show that 96 22/100 per cent of the wrapped eggs remained grade A, while the unwrapped figured only 80 61/100 per cent. A variation of almost 16 per cent means a great deal in quality to the consumer and dollars and cents to the packer.

## Preventing False Fire Alarms

**As the Operator of the Fire Alarm Pulls the Lever in the Center a Second Alarm Unit Mounted on Top of the Box Emits a Loud, Raucous Warning to Attract Attention to the Sender of the Call.**

WHENEVER the fire department of a city responds to an alarm the tax-payers pay for it. The frequency of false fire-alarms has become so great as to constitute a needless expense of growing proportions. Inventive genius, therefore, set to work to forestall any false alarms by devising a sort of a secondary alarm.

This new unit for reducing false alarms is mounted on the peak of the latest model of a quick action door type fire-alarm box. The operator of the pull lever in the center of the box door not only trips the box mechanism, causing an alarm to be sent directly to fire headquarters, but in addition trips the alarm unit on the top of the box. A loud, raucous warning is sounded, which attracts passers-by and police officers who may observe the person transmitting the alarm and hold him for questioning.

## Spectacles for Beauty Experts

OCULISTS and dentists depend on exact and magnified vision in examining the conditions of eyes and teeth. Beauty specialists are also greatly aided in their examinations of the skin, for cosmetic operations, manicure, eye-lash treatment, etc. Better vision by enlargement is also essential in the laboratory and in gold and silversmith worshops.

So far it has been rather awkward to make use of magnifiers for these purposes on account of the inconvenience of the holding of them, as only one hand is free for the work. Since it is necessary to get very close to the object under examination, this frequently impaired the work, itself, and is not always hygienically desirable.

The new spectacle magnifier, however, solves the problem. As will be seen from the accompanying illustration, the frame carrying the magnifying lens is used in the same way as a pair of spectacles, the examination being done from a distance, leaving free both hands of the operator. There is no encumbrance, as the object under examination is greatly enlarged. Everything else is seen naturally and the head may be moved at ease.

**Magnifying Spectacles Used by Beauty Experts for Examining the Skin.**

## Using Beavers to Save Soil

BEAVERS, those industrious, rat-like rodents noted for their skill in building dams, are proving to be both a help and a hindrance.

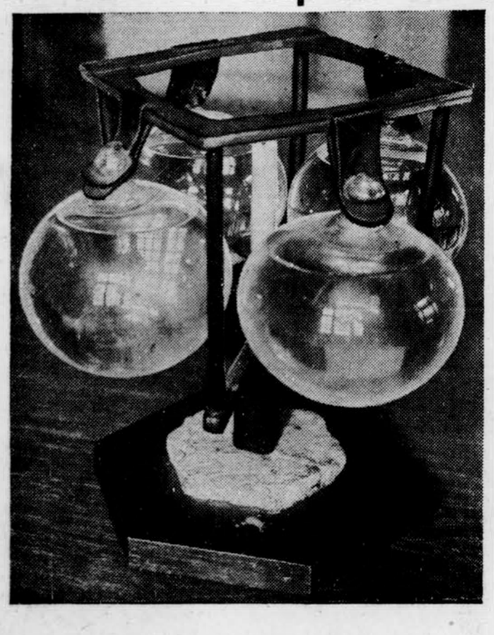
These aquatic animals, which are highly valued for their fur, are being trapped in the state of Oregon because they are a menace to irrigation. Farmers and fruit-growers in the vicinity of Prineville complain that beavers form a costly pest. These animals fell trees across irrigating canals across which they build dams and thus cut off the water from the irrigated lands. This already has resulted in a general havoc, in which fruit and other crops have been destroyed by the beaver-made droughts.

The crop-destroying beavers are now being trapped and transferred to various national forest areas of the United States, where their skill as dam-builders can be turned from a destuctive to a helpful purpose. In their new homes the beavers are being counted on to continue at their natural tasks of building dams across the streams of the new area. This work, it is hoped, will halt the erosion of the soil and thus restore and greatly increase the acreage of land for growing crops and grazing purposes.

The beavers are caught in large traps having sides of metal netting and somewhat resembling a suit-case in shape.

**Beavers Are Trapped and Taken to Regions Threatened by Erosion Where the Animals Build Dams Across Streams to Save Agricultural Lands.**

## A Candle Lamp of Fish Globes



**The Candle Lamp, Used by French Cobblers, Consists of Four Fish Globes Filled With Water to Intensify the Light.**

COBBLERS in France illuminate their shops with a single candle whose light is increased in very ingenious manner.

Four plain fish-globes, filled with water act as powerful lenses when hung from a supporting square rack, which is mounted on a pedestal. A bowl is suspended from each of the four sides so as completely to surround a large candle which is inserted in its "stick."

## Why Oiticica Oil Is Valuable for Varnish

MAKERS of varnishes long have been searching the world over for a better oil to be used in manufacturing this product. Their efforts at last have been rewarded, it seems, by the discovery of a natural oil.

This new raw material is extracted from the "oiticica" tree which grows profusely in Brazil and produces a fruit in the form of a nut, containing a very large percentage of oil.

"The crude method of paint manufacture in Brazil has precluded its use there," says Doctor H. A. Gardner, who is a member of a national association of paint and varnish manufacturers. "Experiments with it have yielded poor results because of the fact that the crude or raw oil wrinkles very badly and forms a film. We have found, however, that if the oil is cooked with a resin, natural or synthetic, all wrinkle phenomena are overcome.

"This oil is a varnish oil that can be used to take the place of china wood or be used with china wood oil in the production of quick drying oil."

# Sensational Disclosures In Case Against Dr. Ruxton

## ACCUSED OF DISMEMBERING WIFE & NURSEMAID

**Sensational disclosures and allegations held a crowded court spellbound when the Crown opened their case at Lancaster against Dr. Buck Ruxton, of Dalton Square, Lancaster, who is accused of murdering, in one night, his wife and his children's nursemaid.**

**Among the allegations made were that—**

**The women were murdered in Dr. Ruxton's house, dismembered, and the remains flung into a ravine at Moffat.**

**Finger-prints taken from one of the ravine victims corresponded with prints at the doctor's house.**

**Efforts had been made to remove from the dismembered bodies portions likely to lead to identification.**

**The prosecution suggested that the doctor doubted the fidelity of his wife and killed her. Then, to silence the nursemaid, he murdered her.**

## MODEL OF DOCTOR'S HOUSE EXHIBITED

When the case opened before the magistrates at Lancaster one of the most prominent objects in the court was a scale model, complete in every detail, of the doctor's house.

Beside it stood a police officer, who pointed out the different rooms while Mr. G. R. Paling, who prosecuted, built up the Crown case.

Dr. Ruxton is accused of murdering his wife, Mrs. Isabella Ruxton, and their nursemaid, Miss Mary Jane Rogerson, a 20-year-old Morecambe girl. Mr. Paling alleged that the two crimes were committed on September 14 or 15.

"It is suggested", he went on, "that they were committed in Lancaster.

**Grim Discovery.**

"It was on September 29 that some visitors, staying at Moffat, in Scotland, were walking across a bridge carrying the main road to Edinburgh, about two miles from Moffat.

"Loking over the bridge into the ravine below they saw what appeared to be some human remains, and communicated with the police. Sergeant, Sloane and Inspector Stratford found portions of human bodies, which were later removed to pathological laboratories at Edinburgh.

"Since then other portion of human remains have been found in that locality, and they have been assembled by the experts.

"It is quite clear that they are portions of only two bodies. Both are of females, and for convenience they will be referred to as 'Body No. 1' and 'Body No. 2.'

"Body No. 1 consists of a head, two arms, two fore arms and hands, two thigs, two feet, and 2 legs. There is no trunk. Body No. 2 is practically complete, with the exception of the right foot.

"Many of the bones—because when assembling bodies it is only possible up to a point to deal with bones—had the skin and flesh, taken off them before they were found.

"The heads were found separately. Part of the scalp and the eyes had been removed, the nose, ears, and lips cut off. The teeth had been drawn, and the face skinned.

"Body No. 2 in addition, had the finger-tips cut off and the ends of the toes removed. It is evident that every effort had been made to remove any marks that might lead to the identification of these bodies

**"One Woman Strangled"**

"One was that of a young woman about 20 to 25, plump and well-developed, somewhat under 5 feet, in height, who was the victim of an assault causing bruising on the face and arms, which took place shortly before death," Mr. Paling went on.

"She received two blows from a blunt instrument on top of her head. That would be sufficient to cause unconsciousness, but the blows do not appear to have been of sufficient violence to cause death.

"That is what I have referred to as body No. 1, and in the absence of the trunk and arms and the tissues it is not possible to define the cause of death.

"Body No. 2 was that of a well-developed female, about 35 to 40 years of age, and about 5ft. in height.

"A bone in the neck was fractured, and this condition suggests that the neck had been forcibly depressed, as in manual strangulation. There were traces of haemorrhage in the lungs, and all this was symptomatic of asphyxia, corroborating the possibility of strangulation

"The removal of the ears, nose, and tips of the fingers, which externally would show the presence of asphyxia, may be significant. After death both bodies were dismembered

"Dismemberment, Prof. Sidney Smith will say, was carried out in an expert manner. The removal of those parts which would have helped in identification, and those parts which might have borne evidence of the cause of death, indicates medical knowledge.

"All the parts were bloodless. The absence of blood in the vessels suggests that dismemberment took place shortly after death.

"Death took place approximately 14 days before October 1.

"A dental examination has been made. In body No. 1 several teeth were missing, and in body No. 2 all were missing except one. The examination disclosed that there had been removals after death, and removals just before or just after death."

DOCTOR'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mr. Paling then described the Ruxton household. Ruxton, he explained, was a registered medical practitioner, of Dalton-square, Lancaster. He had lived there with his wife and three children, aged six, four and two. The only other person living in the house was Mary Jane Rogerson, a domestic servant.

"Apart from her," Mr. Paling continued, "there were three women who worked in the house as helps, one in the morning, one on four afternoons, and the third who worked there practically all day.

"On Sept. 14, Isabella Ruxton and Mary Jane Rogerson were last seen in Lancaster or the district.

'Isabella Ruxton was a Scotswoman, born in Stirling in 1901. In 1920 she married a Dutchman, Van Hess, and assumed Dutch nationality. In 1927 or thereabouts she met Ruxton in Edinburgh. She was then known as Gabriele Hakim.

"In 1928 he went to London, Isabella following him, and in October of that year she secured a divorce from her Dutch husband. In April, 1929, Hakim changed his name to that of Buck Ruxton by deed poll.

"In April, 1930, Ruxton and Isabella came to Lancaster, and Mary Rogerson entered their employment in 1931.

"On the evening of Sept. 15 Ruxton called on Mary Rogerson's parents in Morecambe, and left a message to the effect that his wife and servant had gone to Edinburgh for a holiday.

"Since that date he has had interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Rogerson. On October 9 Mrs. Rogerson called at Lancaster Police-station and told of her daughter's absence, and this was distributed to other police forces in the usual way."

Mr. Paling related that at 4 a.m. on October 10 Inspector Clarke saw Ruxton come off the train from Edinburgh. He knew him, and spoke to him, and Ruxton told the inspector he had been to Edinburgh to try to find his wife.

Mr. Paling went on: "The police officer asked if he had been successful, and he said 'No.' and that he had seen her sister, who had no knowledge of her whereabouts.

"The officer offered to drive Ruxton back to his house, and in the car Dr. Ruxton said, 'You know, inspector, Edmondson—(a Lancaster solicitor employed in the office of the town clerk)—knows where my wife and maid are. I will tell you something. A few weeks ago my wife asked me for the car to go to Edinburgh, and I allowed her to take it. I was suspicious, and hired a car and placed it in a street unknown to my wife.

"'Later I saw Edmonson's car in Dalton-square. My wife's car and Edmondson's moved off together. I followed in the hired car, and arrived at Edinburgh, where they stayed at the Adelphi Hotel.

"My wife did not go to her sister's. I visited the Adelphi the following morning, and found they had been staying there in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Buxton.'

DR. BUCK RUXTON.

"Evidence will be called," declared Mr. Paling, "to show that was untrue. Mr. Edmondson's father and mother were with him and in that party."

**Visit to Police Station.**

About ten o'clock that night, Mr. Paling continued, Ruxton called at the police-station and said his wife had left him. He gave a description of her, at the end of which came the passage:—

"I would like discreet inquiries made by the police with a view to finding my wife. She left me on Sunday, Sept. 15, 1935, and I have not seen her since."

On the morning of Oct. 11 Ruxton again called at the police-station. He then said his wife left at 9-15 on Sept. 15. He assured the police he wanted her found, and a description of her was issued to the Press.

"That evening," Mr. Paling declared, "Ruxton asked the chief constable to publish a statement that the disappearance of these two women was not connected with the murder at Moffat.

"The next day the chief constable asked Ruxton to visit the police-station, and he arrived in the evening. It was suggested that he might be able to give assistance in finding his wife and servant, and he was asked if he could account for his movements from the night of Sept. 14 until Sept. 30. He made a long statement."

Mr. Edwin Slinger, for Dr. Ruxton, asked that the statement should not be read till later, and Mr. Paling and the magistrates agreed.

"In that statement," Mr. Paling continued, "Ruxton gave a very full account of his movements. You will have to consider, if you admit it, whether that account is true.

"When he made the statement he had before him notes which he had obviously prepared beforehand. In fact, it was made after reference to other persons.

"That Isabella Ruxton and Mary Rogerson have disappeared is beyond doubt. Did they leave Lancaster of their own accord? Are they alive or dead?

"They were last seen on the night of Sept. 14. It is alleged by the prosecution that during the night Ruxton murdered them both.

**Bought Petrol.**

"On Sept. 15 Mrs. Oxley, a charwoman, should have arrived at the Ruxton house about eight o'clock in the morning. At 6-30 Ruxton arrived at her house in his car. He told Mr. Oxley to tell his wife not to come, as Isabella Ruxton and Mary Rogerson had gone on holiday to Edinburgh.

"At nine o'clock a Miss Rogers called at Ruxton's house with the morning newspapers. After repeated ringing on the bell the door was partially opened by Ruxton, who took in the papers.

"About ten o'clock in the morning a Miss Hanson called to deliver milk and Ruxton told her that his wife and the servant had gone away with the children. That was not true, because the children were in the house.

"At half-past ten," declared Mr. Paling, "Ruxton went to a garage and bought four gallons of petrol in two tins. There was plenty of petrol in his car. At 11 o'clock he went to another garage and filled up the tank of his car with four more gallons of petrol.

"About that time a Mrs. Whiteside called at the doctor's house with her little boy, on whom Ruxton was going to perform a minor operation.

"Ruxton again opened the door only a short space, and said that he could not perform the operation because his wife, who helped him, was away in Scotland; that there were only himself and the little servant in the house; and that they were pulling up the carpets for the decorators in the morning.

"About 11.30 on that Sunday morning Dr. Ruxton called with his three children at the house in Morecambe of Mr. Herbert Anderson, a dentist, who practised in Lancaster, and asked Mrs. Anderson to look after them. He said he would call back later in the day for them, and added that his wife and servant had gone earlier in the morning for a holiday.

"Mrs. Anderson noticed that his right hand was bandaged, and he said that he had cut it with a tin-opener that morning.

"At four o'clock that afternoon he called on Mrs. Hampshire, a panel patient, and said that he had had an accident and had cut his fingers badly. He told her that he was preparing the staircase for the decorators, and asked if she would go to the house and tidy up.

"He drove her there and on the journey said Mrs. Ruxton was at Blackpool with her sister, and that Mary was away as well. Mrs. Hampshire noticed that the carpets on the stairs and landing had been removed."

**Woman's Allegations of Locked Doors**

Mr. Paling alleged that Dr. Ruxton asked her to sweep down the stairs and then scrub them, and asked her to give the bathroom a "real good scrub." She noticed that the bath was stained a very dirty yellow.

In the yard of the house she saw some carpets spread out, although it was raining heavily. Dr. Ruxton said it was a good way of washing them.

At this point Mr. Paling produced plans of the house, and referred to the positions of the various rooms, to a recess opening from the yard and running under the house, and to the cellars, in one of which Dr. Ruxton kept some medicine bottles and the crates in which bottles had been packed.

Referring again to Mrs. Hampshire's visit to the house, Mr. Paling alleged that she noticed straw littered over the place. There were bits sticking out under the doors of Ruxton's bedroom and Mrs. Ruxton's room. She discovered that both these rooms and the library were locked.

In the waiting room she saw a number of carpets, and on top of these was a blue suit.

Dr. Ruxton later told her that she could have the suit. He said that he had been wearing it that morning, and that it had blood on it as the result of his cutting his hand, but she could have it cleaned.

Mr. Paling added that on Monday, Sept. 16, Mrs. Oxley, one of the women who worked in the house, was waiting at about 9-15, near the house as she could get no answer, when Dr. Ruxton drove up. He was unshaven and wore no collar or tie. He let her into the house, and she noticed that the hall light was burning.

Earlier, alleged Mr. Paling, Dr. Ruxton had called on Mrs. Hampshire and said he would take away the blue suit and have it cleaned. She replied that she would have it done, and then Dr. Ruxton picked up the coat and pointed to a tab on the inside of the pocket.

He said he had his name on it and that he would cut it out. He insisted that it must be done there and then, and Mrs. Hampshire cut the tab, which Dr. Ruxton threw in the fire and watched it burn.

**"Bloodstained Suit"**

"After he left," Mr. Paling went on, "Mrs. Hampshire examined the suit and noticed that the jacket, waistcoat, and trousers were all very badly stained with what appeared to be blood. The waist-coast was so badly stained that she had to burn it.

"The jacket and trousers were never cleaned, but handed to the police and the stains analysed.

"During that morning Dr. Ruxton hired a car, saying he wanted a reliable one as he was going on a long journey. At about 12.30 Mrs. Hampshire went to his house and asked why he wanted her there. Dr. Ruxton said, 'Because you give me courage.'

"She asked him why he did not send for his wife, and he told her that she had gone to London.

"Previously he had mentioned Birmingham, so Mrs. Hampshire said, 'That is three places in two days. I think you are telling me lies.'

"He replied that he was, that he was the most unhappy man in the world, that his wife had run away with another man, that this man had come to his wife behind his back.

"In the afternoon he was occupied with duty in his surgery, and shortly before three o'clock the corporation dustmen called to empty bins. They noticed piled up in the corner of the back yard a heap of partly burnt clothing, including part of a woman's blue dress and part of some women's under-clothing. This, on Dr. Ruxton's instructions, they removed, and also a hamper contained straw.

"At 9 30 that evening Dr. Ruxton returned to Mrs. Anderson's house and asked her to keep the children for the night.

"You will recall," Mr. Paling continued "that I referred to a suggestion which Dr. Ruxton had made about Mr. Edmondson. On his way to Mrs Anderson he met Mr. Edmondson, stopped, and had a perfectly friendly conversation with him."

**Reflection of Fire ...**

At night, on Sept. 17, Mr. Paling related, the reflection of a fire was seen in Dr. Ruxton's

MRS. ISABELLA RUXTON.

backyard. Next day a carpet was found in the yard badly burned.

On Sept. 19 he asked Mrs. Oxley for a quick breakfast. Mrs. Oxley heard him make several journeys upstairs and downstairs and to his car in the back passage. He told her he might be late.

Later Mrs. Kirwan noticed that Ruxton's bedroom door and the doors of the dining-room were unlocked She and Mrs. Oxley noticed a peculiar smell coming from the bedroom. That night another fire was seen in the yard.

"On Oct. 8", related Mr. Paling, "Dr. Ruxton told Mrs. Kirwan to get all Mrs. Ruxton's clothes out of the wardrobe in the bedroom. He said he would sort them out and take the best to her in Edinburgh. He put some of them in a suitcase, but left the house without taking the case with him.

"He went to Edinburgh on Oct. 9, and it was on his return that he was met by Insp. Clarke at the railway-station at 4-30 in the morning.

"About six o'clock on Oct. 10 he called on Mrs. Hampshire. Now, of course, he had been seen by the police. He asked her if she had got the stains off the carpet and suit. As he was leaving he said, Well, you'll stand by me won't you?'

"On Oct. 12 Dr. Ruxton said to Mrs. Oxley. 'About that Sunday morning, will you tell them that it was seven o'clock when I called to tell you not to come, and will tell them that I came back at nine o'clock and asked you to come until about eleven?'

"At half-past one Mrs. Kirwan heard a noise in the yard and saw Ruxton scraping the wall in a little recess in the yard with an axe. He told her. There must not be any bloodstains on the wall, or they will think that I have done a murder.'"

**Blouse As Clue.**

In the suggestion of the prosecution, Mr. Paling continued, body No. 1 was that of Mary Jane Rogerson, and body No. 2 that of Mrs. Ruxton.

Explaining how the experts had found points of similarity which led to the prosecution's submission. Mr. Paling mentioned the absence of certan teeth, vaccination marks, and said that casts taken of the feet fitted the respective shoes of Mrs. Ruxton and Miss Rogerson.

"In every way possible," he declared, "body No. 1 compares with that of Mary Rogerson, and body No. 2 corresponds with that of Mrs. Ruxton.

"Of course, that does not prove that they are the same persons. But the suggestion is that, though it is not proof of identification, where you have removed every possible point of identification which is peculiar to the person to be identified, then that assists in the identification.

"We can carry the case still further than that," Mr. Paling went on. "The portions of the bodies found were wrapped in newspaper and cotton wool, and a woman's blouse and a pair of child's rompers and pieces of cotton sheeting.

"The legs of body No. 1 were tied together with a hem which had been torn from a piece of sheeting. The blouse is similar to one given to Mary Rogerson by her mother last year.

"The child's rompers were given to Miss Rogerson in a parcel of children's clothing by a Mrs. Holmes, of settle. Mrs. Holmes definitely identifies them.

"With regard to the pieces of cotton sheeting and the piece of hem, a sheet taken from Mrs. Ruxton's bed has been compared by an expert from the testing house laboratory at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

"He will tell you that on comparison he finds no significant difference between the whole bedsheet and the various pieces of sheeting.

**Finger-Prints of Dead Woman**

"Finally," Mr. Paling declared, "it has been possible to take finger-prints of body No. 1. In body No. 2 that cannot be done, because the finger-tips are missing. The house has been searched, and finger-prints identical with prints from body No. 1 have been found on various articles.

"I shall submit that there is ample evidence on which a jury can find that the two bodies are those of Isabella Ruxton and Mary Jane Rogerson.

"If you come to the conclusion that the jury could find that, it does not necessarily prove that Ruxton murdered them. But in view of the fact that those bodies, or portions of them, were wrapped in articles which came from his house, I submit that there is sufficient evidence on that alone to commit him for trial."

Mr. Paling alleged that bloodstains had been found in various parts of the house, on articles in the house, on Dr. Ruxton's motoring coat, and on the suit given to Mrs. Hampshire.

Human protein, he declared, had also been found in the drains.

Referring to the relations between Dr. Ruxton and his wife, Mr. Paling submitted that they were not happy. There was evidence that quarrels were somewhat frequent.

Diaries kept by Dr. Ruxton for the last 15 years had been found, but the diary for 1935 was missing. In the diary for 1931 there was an entry relating to a car journey through Moffat.

There was also, declared Mr. Paling, the following entry with reference to quarrels over something that happened at a dance:—

"She then danced many a dance with him, thus showing complete disregard and disrespect for my feelings. For this deliberate action of hers, I have resolved to leave her at my earliest opportunity."

"The reference," added Mr. Paling, "was to some man, but not to Mr. Edmondson.

**"No Need For Jealousy."**

"From evidence accumulated by the police, it is perfectly clear that there is no foundation for his jealousy in respect of Mr. Edmondson or of any other man.

"If Mr. Ruxton murdered Isabella Ruxton on the night of Sept. 14 or 15, Mary Rogerson was the only other adult in the house, and I think an inference could be drawn that she would undoubtedly know of such a murder.

"It follows that if she were murdered she could not give evidence against him.

"The suggestion of the prosecution is that Dr. Ruxton murdered these two women that night, dismembered the bodies, and drained them of blood in the bathroom, that he did this when he was wearing his blue suit, and that the blood flowed on to the stairs.

"The prison medical officer will tell you that, in his opinion, the injuries to Dr. Ruxton's hand could not have been caused by a tin-opener, as Dr. Ruxton has said.

"Where was Dr. Ruxton on the night of Sunday, Sept. 15-16?

"The suggestion of the prosecution is that he was returning from the gruesome journey to Moffat.

"Where did he go on the 19th? He was absent from his home for about seven hours. Does that absence account for the missing torso of Mary Rogerson? Was the journey undertaken to dispose of that?

"Why the fire in the back yard? Was it to dispose of those portions of the body that were cut off to prevent identification—eyes, nose, mouth, ears?"

**Searches In Ravine.**

Police officers described to the magistrates the finding of pieces of flesh scattered over the ravine at Moffat. One bundle of remains was wrapped in a newspaper dated Sept. 15, 1935.

Evidence was called to show that this newspaper formed part of a local edition that was sent only to Morecambe and Lancaster. It contained a page of pictures of the crowning of the Morecambe Carnival Queen. A copy of this paper, it was declared, was delivered to Dr. Ruxton's house.

A head, it was stated, was wrapped in a child's romper, and another bundle contained a trunk to which pieces of straw adhered.

Mrs. Jessie Rogerson, stepmother of Mary Rogerson, described a visit Dr. Ruxton paid to her house about a fortnight after the girl disappeared. He asked Mrs. Rogerson if she knew Mary was in a certain condition.

She replied, "No," and Dr. Ruxton, it was alleged, said, "I, as a doctor, know that she is, and Mrs. Ruxton has taken her away to see if they can do anything about it."

Later, Mrs. Rogerson went on, the doctor said to her: "Mary has been, in conjunction with my wife, deceiving me, and I sometimes feel I could choke them both."

Mrs. Rogerson added: "I answered him. 'I hope you would not choke Mary,' and he replied, 'Oh, no, no. I am frantic. I do not know what I am saying. I do not mean that.'"

Mr. Paling then asked about a blouse Mrs. Rogerson bought at a jumble sale and gave to her stepdaughter.

There was a dramatic moment when Mr. Paling turned to Mrs. Rogerson and said, "Will you look at the blouse, exhibit number seven?"

The blouse, which had been found draped round some of the remains in the ravine, was handed to Mrs. Rogerson, and for a few tense, silent moments she held it up and carefully examined it. Then she said, "Yes. That is the one. I can tell because of the patch."

The hearing was adjourned.

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# No Placating Sections Of Harijans

## DR. AMBEDKAR'S MOVE ANALYSED

### Nationalist Harijan Franchise Association's Representation To Hammond Committee

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, President, Nationalist Harijan Franchise Association, Bombay, in the course of the Association's representation to the Indian Delimitation Committee says:—

To begin with the recommendations contained in the first Provincial Delimitation Committee Report were more satisfactory and did justice to the claims of the scheduled classes in the three divisions of the Presidency, viz., Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak. The distribution of the 15 seats according to the population basis looks correct as far as giving 2 seats each to Gujarat and Karnatak and 11 to Maharashtra is concerned.

AT THE MERCY OF A SECTION

But when men like Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and his way of thinking, demand weightage for scheduled castes to protect them from the caste Hindus on the plea of a minority community and at the same time tried to split up the scheduled castes into sub-castes and manoeuvre to get weightage for their own sub-castes by insisting on representation on mathematical precision and population basis, the "raison d'etre" of the provision of reserved seats for the scheduled castes goes away. The result of taking one seat from Dharwar (Karnatak) and giving it to Kolaba (Maharashtra) on the recommendation of Dr. Ambedkar is surely not in the interest of the scheduled castes. The very fact that the scheduled castes in Karnatak and Gujarat are both backward and numerically small entitles them to more weightage and numerically stronger representation. It is strange to find that this argument, which weighs with the authorities for reservation of seats for the scheduled castes as a measure of protection against the caste Hindus, is easily brushed aside to oblige Dr. Ambedkar and his Mahar community. The net result of the fresh recommendations is to keep all the scheduled castes at the mercy of the Mahar community led by Dr. Ambedkar. The Mahar community in Maharashtra is roughly 10,00,000 as against the other classes like Chambars, Mangs and Dhors which number only 300,000.

IS IT A LAPSE?

It is equally surprising how the same argument of numerical representation of scheduled classes on no population basis in the case of Surat which gets 3 seats (certainly in excess of its population basis) is conveniently ignored. Our Association feels that we will not be far from wrong if we construe this recommendation as a favour to Dr. Solanki if the penalising of Karnatak was to please Dr. Ambedkar. These mutual adjustments might benefit both the Doctors at the time of election but are surely not in the interest of the scheduled castes as a whole. If the extra seat for Surat is retained, in fairness both to Karnatak and the scheduled castes, the third seat which is given to Kolaba should be again reverted back to Dharwar.

If the argument for reserved seats is the protection of minority interest against the powerful majority—caste Hindus—the backwardness as well as the minority interest of scheduled castes in Gujarat and Karnatak, should entitle them to claim more seats than 3 against numerically strong and more advanced scheduled classes in Maharashtra. As a matter of fact our Association would recommend these two provinces more representation viz. 4 seats each and Maharashtra 7 seats. If this suggestion could not be accepted then the extra seat from Surat should be, in justice, transferred to Dhulia, the only District in Maharashtra which is unrepresented.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT

The argument of the Bombay Committee that in selecting the constituencies in District Headquarters the Bombay Committee have tried to be fair to minority communities, amongst the scheduled castes, viz., Chambars, Dhors and Mangs is fallacious. The right enjoyed by the village community servants, who all hail from Mahar community in Maharashtra has been denied voting to the City Municipal servants engaged in the same calling (for instance in Bombay Municipality). This is one more instance of how the Bombay Committee was hoodwinked by interested parties. The large majority of Gujarat and Kathiawar members of scheduled castes in the employ of the Bombay Municipality are further deprived of being qualified as voters because the rent qualification in Bombay is Rs. 5, whereas these employees are compulsorily quartered in Municipal chawls with a nominal rent of Rs. 0-8-0 and none of them are educationally qualified on the electoral role.

REACTIONARY PROPOSAL

Dr. Ambedkar has made a reactionary and halting proposal that the deposit amount from the candidates for election should be increased. The proposal of Dr. Ambedkar for transfer of a seat from Ratnagiri South to Ratnagiri North was also just to please his henchmen.

CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS

Our Association suggest that the 15 Reserved seats should be allotted as under:—

Gujarat and Karnatak and Bombay City 3 each in one constituency and Maharashtra 6 in three constituencies by rotation.

This will ensure more chances to minority as the panel would be wider, viz., more than 13. (4 for one seat) for three reserved seats and the fear of minority candidates being kept out by the numerically strong community would be eliminated.

The districts without reservation of seats would afford an opportunity for a scheduled class candidate to stand for election and thus the beginning will be made for joint electorate. reasons for three seats for Bombay in one constituency is obvious. The scheduled castes are drawn from all over the country as a general rule the members are more advanced both in education and industries in the city and they can be expected to exercise their franchise more intelligently. The fact that there will be three seats in one constituency will ensure all the sub-castes ample opportunities.

Thus we hope with the system of cumulative votes more seats in one constituency will give an opportunity to all minority communities among Harijans who will be saved from the unnecessary expenses of panel election.

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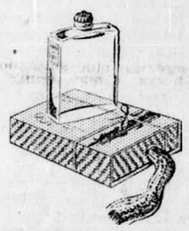

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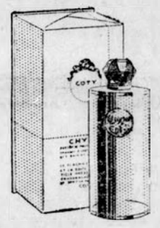

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## NO SHOOTING OF COWS?

### Vizianagram Collector Postpones Orders

In consideration of the vehement protest raised against the orders of the Estate Collector, Vizianagram City, to shoot unserviceable cows and horses by the All-India Humanitarian League, the Bombay Humanitarian League, the Bombay Gograss Bhiksha, Shri Gograss Gojivdan Mandal, Sari Gowardhan Sanstha, Shri Mahajan Association, Shri Shroff Mahajan Association, Grain Merchants' Association, the Grain Dealers' Association, Kharek Bazar Merchants' Association, Mudi Bazar Gol Merchants' Association, Woollen Cloth Merchants' Association, Coloured Piece Goods Merchants' Association and others of Bombay and Humanitarian Associations at Madras, Karachi, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and several other parts, the Estate Collector of Vizianagram City has been pleased to postpone orders to shoot unserviceable cows and horses.

Detailed memorial to cancel the same has been submitted by the Bombay Humanitarian League, and it is hoped the Estate Collector will see through the wisdom of cancelling the orders to avoid discontent and economic losses.

## REDUCE INCOME-TAX RATES

### Hotel Keepers' Association's Case Before Inquiry Committee

In the course of a statement of suggestions for improvement in the Indian Income-Tax system submitted to the Indian Income-Tax Enquiry Committee, Mr. N. B. Parulekar, Secretary of Nyayya Hakka Sanrakshak Sabha, and The Hotel keepers' Association, Bombay says:—

REDUCE INCOME-TAX RATES

As the existing rates at which Income-tax is charged are extremely high, it is absolutely necessary, in view of the general economic backwardness of Indian business-men, that these rates should be considerably lowered. For instance incomes from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 should be charged at 3 pies in a Rupee and in the same proportion rates for higher incomes should be fixed. It is also presumed that the Supplementary Finance Act charging Income-tax on incomes below Rs. 2,000 and in addition surcharges being only a temporary measure would go this year completely.

DELAY IN REFUNDS

At present an unnecessary and indefinite delay is made in making refunds by the Income-tax officers and the assessee has absolutely no remedy to claim and demand payment of the refund of tax within a definite time as there is no such clause in the Act. It is but right therefore that the assessees also should have the power to compel the Income-tax officials not to hold over the payment of refund of tax for an unreasonably long time and therefore a clear provision in the Act should be made.

## NO ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR

### Broach Municipality Rejects Proposal

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, December 13.

At its meeting held last evening, the Broach Borough Municipality rejected a proposal to vote an address to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, when he visits Broach to open the new Nerbuda Bridge.

## Baroda News

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 13.

The Raniparaj community of Navsari district will present an address to Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda on the occasion of Diamond Jubilee celebrations of his rule in the first week of January.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the well-known propounder of Birth-control movement, will visit Baroda for a couple of days in the next week.

Maharaja Gaekwar will distribute the prizes to the students of the Kalabhavan Technical Institute on 21st December.

## Arab Paper Banned In Palestine

JAFFNA, PALESTINE, Dec. 16

The government suspended the Arabic daily Al Difaa to-day for allegedly attempting to stir up Arabs in Palestine to follow the example of the nationalists in Egypt, the Palcor Agency reported.

Publication of the newspaper was barred for one month when the leading article compared "the revolution in Egypt with the silence in Palestine."—"New York Times."

## How Govt.'s Rural Uplift Grant Is Spent In Assam

SHILLONG, Dec. 13.

An Assam Government communique issued to-day announces the following disbursements of Rs. 5,00,000 received from the Central Government for rural development:—

(1) Rs. 3,00,000 for rural water supply.

(2) Rs. 1,00,000 for development of village roads.

(3) Rs. 40,000 for minor projects of village sanitation.

(4) Rs. 40,000 placed at the disposal of the Divisional Commissioners to meet emergencies in connection with rural development programme; and

(5) Rs. 20,000 for irrigation of paddy lands.—United Press.

## Fatal Domestic Quarrel

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR. Dec. 13

The Ghatkopar police are investigating a case of fatal assault on a 19-year-old Hindu woman by her husband at Bhandup on the noon of December 10 last.

It appears there ensued a quarrel between the man and his wife over a domestic affair in which the woman was, it is alleged, the aggressor. The husband got enraged and it is alleged, hurled a sandal ("cappal") at the woman, who died instaneously.

The suspect has been arrested by Sub-Inspector B. Y. Salvi of the Ghatkopar police. Inspector B. L. Shinde of the Bombay Suburban District police is investigating the charge of culpable homicile not amounting to murder.

## ISLAM IS RELIGION OF PEACE

### Dr. Sheldrake's Appeal For Hindu-Muslim Unity

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 13.

"Islam is a Religion of Peace—not of the Sword. It was not true that Islam had been spread by the sword. Thousands of its followers in China, Europe and other places had not been converted by any Army of soldiers. They were led into the fold of Islam by a deep and sincere Religious Conviction." Thus observed Dr. Khalid Sheldrake speaking at Dewas High School the other day.

Proceeding, the Doctor Expatiated on the glories of Islam and said that Islam bread warriors—not cowards. Yet a true follower of the prophet could have no quarrel with any one following a different faith.

Concluding the speaker made a touching appeal for Hindu-Muslim Unity and implored his co-religionists to strive ceaselessly for attaining it.

## Late S. K. PUPALA

### Kalyan Andhras Pay Tribute

The Secretary of the Kalyan Andhra Association writes:

At a meeting of the Andhras of Kalyan held in their Association Hall on Thursday glowing tributes were paid to the meritorious services of the late Mr. Pupala to the people of Bombay in the social and political field. Mr. V. V. Subbarao the General Secretary of the Association, expressed the appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Pupala as a member of the Reception Committee of the 1st Bombay Provincial Andhra Social Conference held at Kalyan in 1928 under the Presidency of Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu. Prayers were offered before the meeting terminated.

## *Railway Finance Chief To Go On Leave*

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. Shankar Aiyer, the Acting Financial Commissioner for Railways proceeds on leave in April next when Khan Bahadur Barkat All will act as Director of Railway Finance.

Mr. C. V. S. Rao, lately Financial Adviser in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, will join as Special Officer of the Railway Board after return from leave and will later be posted as Deputy Director of Finance.—United Press.

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Addresses To Viceroys

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has been published through some of the local news papers that the resolution to present a farewell and welcome address to the outgoing and the incoming Viceroy of India respectively is to come before the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

We shall see whether our city fathers who had made promises to look to the interest of the rate payers, to the voters of their respective wards at the time of the last municipal election, will stick to their promises.

If at all the city fathers want to present addresses to the Viceroy, they may do that by putting their hands into their own pockets. Bombay when it is passing through a very critical stage cannot expect the city fathers to enjoy a party and a reception at the cost and expense of the rate payers.

I am sure some of our learned city fathers while speaking in favour of the resolution would say that it is an old custom of the Corporation to present an address to the Viceroy. To them I would like to say that the old times are now changing and therefore these old customs should also change and the waste of public money should be stopped.

I hope the nationalist members of the Corporation will do their duty.—Your etc.

K. A. MERCHANT.

## Representation Of Christians

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir—,I have read with interest 'a grievance' about the Christians in Gujrat; and being a Roman Catholic myself from Thana, I am not a little anxious about the reservation of a Christian seat for our district.

There are three Christian seats, one of which is given to Urban and two to rural areas. Of these two one is given to Ahmednagar and Poona, where the Christians are mostly Protestants, would the Gujarati Christian not give one seat to his Roman Catholic brother? There are three European and one Anglo-Indian seats and all these four are likely to be filled by the Protestants. The Protestant interests are, therefore, likely to be represented by at least five and possibly six persons. The most that the Roman Catholic expects by way of representation in the Assembly is one or two seats. It does not speak of Christian charity to rob the Roman Catholics of this representation.—Yours etc.,

LOUIS J. PERIERA.

THANA.

## Next All-India Team

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is rumoured that perhaps, Wazirally will be dropped from All-India XI for the next unofficial Test at Calcutta, without the least hesitation the majority of the people interested in the game of cricket will admit that C. K. Nayudu and Wazirally are the best batsmen of India. The popularity of both the batsmen in the last Quadrangular tournament for their brilliant centuries has proved that both the players are heroes of India in the field of the cricket-game.

Undoubtedly in the last match between All-India XI and the Maharaja Patiala's Australian XI, one would like to appreciate the destructive bowling of Nissar from our home team. Except Nissar practically all our home team players failed.

Without Wazir of India, no cricket team will be called All-India XI. Yours, etc.,

H. G. MOMIN.

Dholka.

## Radio Indian Programme

To the Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir.—The proposal of the Bombay Radio Station Directors to close Radio Station Director to close the after-dinner Indian programmes at 9-30 p.m. will be greatly regretted by a large section of the Indian listeners.

In justification the Director announces that there has been an insistent demand on the part of listeners urging earlier hours for the Indian programme. I have no doubt that the number of such listeners demanding an early close of the programme must be very few indeed. The innovation will surely deprive a considerable section of the benefit and pleasure of the Indian programme.

The Director or whoever is responsible for the proposed change cannot lose sight of the fact that both in Bombay and outside there are many who cannot afford to leave their offices or other engagements to be able to get home before 8-30 p.m. or sometimes even upto 9 p.m To them the Indian programme would be as good as lost.

The change in the time is certainly not in the interest of the Indian listeners and I am certain this new decision will meet with wide-spread disaffection and protest. The former Bombay Director attempted to close the after-dinner Indian programme at 10-30 p.m but he was not successful and very soon he had to revert to the present practice of continuing the programme upto 11 p.m.

The Bombay Director should take care to see that no impression is made in the Indian mind that the Radio broadcasting service is more or less intended for the exclusive benefit and convenience of the European listeners. The proposal deserves to be dropped and I hope the Bombay Director will be pleased to drop it on reconsideration.—Yours etc.

"AN INDIAN LISTENER"

## SENTENCE QUASHED

### Alleged Possession Of Illicit Liquor

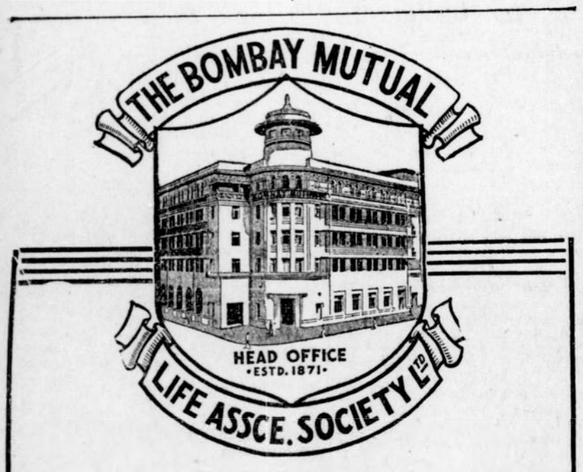
(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Dec. 13.

The question whether the finding of excisable articles in the compound which is accessible to outsiders be a ground for the presumption leading to the conviction of the owner of the house, was decided in the negative by Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge of Thana, who allowed the appeal preferred by R. B. Patil, of Shirgaon against the order of his conviction (on a charge of having in his possession illicit liquor and implements for its manufacture) and sentence of one month's hard labour passed by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the then first class Magistrate of Kalyan, on September 16 last. The appellate court set aside the conviction, quashed the sentence and acquitted the appellant.

The Sessions Judge, in reversing the trial court's order observed: "After carefully going through the evidence in this case, I consider that this is a case in which the presumption is completely destroyed by the infirmities and improbabilities in the prosecution case. I hold that the finding of the Magistrate is erroneous and that there is grave doubt raised in the mind as to whether these excisable articles really belonged to the appellant and whether really he was in possession of those articles, as alleged by the prosecution, so as to justify a conviction under section 43 (1) (a) and (h) of the Bombay Abkari Act."

Mr. W. A. Rege appeared for the appellant.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## 3 Arts Darul Uloom-o-Funoon

Atiya Begum Saheba writes:—

Three Arts, Three Festivals, X'Mas, Ead, and New Year Grand Fancy Dress nautch non-stop ball will be held on Saturday 28th December, '35, at 9 p.m.

The nautch-ball is organised to start a Fund for the "Three Arts Darul Uloom-o-Funoon" Academy of Arts & Learning). The following institutions will run under it auspices:—

No. 1. Foundation of Education Institution for Muslim Girls, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. where cultural, industrial and vocational training will be imparted based on Atiya Begum's syllabus, which includes collective and individual careful training. No. 2. Brazme Niswan (Ladies' Club) An area will be allotted for this purpose where children and ladies will enjoy recreations. No. 3. Hunar Nagar. The Bazar will display all sorts of arts and handcrafts for sale. No. 4. Three Arts Circle and other affiliated bodies will meet daily from 4 to 9 p.m. Illustrated lectures, variety shows, concerts, recitals competitions creative talent of every sort and description, cinemas, dramas, dances, & other shows will be held with daily change of programme. No. 5. A boot house a swimming pool will be erected. No. 6. A restaurant will be run by women on moderate lines. No. 7. A cultural artistic weekly journal will be issued and important publications from time to time.

A plot of ground has been solicited from the authorities of the Back Bay reclamation.

## *Journalist Acquitted*

PESHAWAR, Dec. 14.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Peshawar, acquitted Abdurrahman Riya, a local journalist, who was tried on charge of making a seditious speech under section 124-A in connection with the Peshawar city fire last summer.—A P.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Government of India have re-appointed Dr. Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Professor of Modern History, University of Allahabad, as a member of the Commission for a further period of three years.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14. Mr. S. Satyamurthi has tabled a resolution for the ensuing session of the Assembly recommending to the Government that the Cocoanut Industry in India be protected by imposing an adequate specific duty on cocoanuts, copra and oil, imported into India.—United Press.

## *A MARVEL OF ENGINEERING*

(Continued from page 3)

assuring complete safety to the passenger. The line can carry 7,200 persons up and down the mountain daily.

HISTORIC INTEREST.

There are a few German mountain railways which deserve special mention for their historical interest. In the magnificent valley of the Elbe, near the baroque city of Dresden, a suspension railway, built in 1901, still swings from the suburb of Loschwitz up to the Weisser Hirsch Sanatorium. It is operated on the pendulum traction principle; that is to say, the descending cars draw the ascending cars to the top by means of a tow-cable. Another object of interest is the suspension railway in the industrial centre on the river Wupper, also built in 1901. It is 13.3 kilometers long and connects the cities of Wuppertal (formerly Elbertfeld-Barmen) and Bad Vohwinkel, thereby relieving to a great extent the heavy city traffic in the very narrow streets; it often happens that in spite of the two-minute interval between the trains, the available number of cars is hardly sufficient to handle the passengers.

The Oberweissbacher mountain railway above Schwarzburg operating between the beautiful Schwarzatal in the Thuringian Forest and the ridge of the mountains, is of particular technical importance, even although it is only used for the transport of freight. It is the steepest railway in the world, and has a normal gauge track for railway cars, its length being 1,360 meters (4,460 feet) with an ascending grade of 320 meters (1049.6 feet), which is a ratio of 1.4. Freight-cars weighing 800 cwt. are placed on rollers and drawn up this "precipice" by means of cable.

The mountain railways above described have for the most part been constructed for operation on a single mountain. Germany however is provided with a large number of mountain railways which are opening up hitherto solitary and unknown mountain regions to traffic. Take, for example, the line which diagonally crosses the Harz Mountains, covering 63 kilometers in three hours, from Wernigerode to Nordhausen. The construction of this line is especially remarkable on account of the fact, that it makes use of neither cog-wheels nor tunnels, and, conquering all technical obstacles in an astonishing manner, penetrates the finest scenic regions in the mountains. A branch spur of this line which has total of 900 meters altitude to climb, goes up to the Brocken (the ancient mountain of the witches' legends, where on Walpurgisnacht in olden days the witches and the devil convened) on ordinary rails. Especially renowned and popular is the so-called "Walpurgis Train," which on the 30th of April every year, carries the fashionable witches and devils of the 20th century to the legendary "Walpurgis Festival" on the summit of the Brocken. Another railway full of lively interest, is that known as the Thuringian Rennsteig Railway, running from Bad Ilmenau over the top of the mountain-ridge, to Schleussingen, on the other side of the forest. On this 32 kilometer run, there are five stretches of cog-wheel track with the very high up-grade ratio of 1:6.67; the adhesion traction ratio is as high as 1:40. Rennsteig station at an altitude of 747 meters is the highest point touched by this line.

## *EVOLUTION OF SEWAGE ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY*

(Continued from page 3)

an inlet sump near the Detritus tank. When the two additional pump houses included in stages 2 and 3 of the scheme are completed two 18" C. I. pipes will be connected up to this sump.

There is one Detritus Tank 55 feet long by 15 feet wide with an average depth of flow of 8 feet and a total depth of flow of 12 feet 1" provided with a semi-circular hopper bottom. This tank has a capacity of 41,250 gallons or 1/66 D.W.F. The tank is fitted with a 1-1/2 ton three motor electrically driven "Goliath" crane suitable for longitudinal travel, cross travel and for hoisting and with cantilevered ends so as to be able to work in the future detritus tank.

At the outlet end of the Detritus chamber a "Simplex" Patent Grab Type Screen is installed. This Screen is one of the latest developments in this type of apparatus and has been specially designed to overcome the faults inherent in the old fashioned chain operated screen.

In this screen no moving parts are continually submerged and thus wear and tear are reduced to a minimum.

No damage can be done should a large accumulation of solid matter collect on the screen bars during a period when the screen has been out of operation. The mechanism is so designed that the accumulation of solids is gradually removed without any undue strain.

Immediately following the Detritus chamber a storm overflow weir 4 feet long is arranged. The level of the weir plate is so adjusted that any flow in excess of two times the D. W. F. or 5,500,000 gallons per day can be deflected and passed over into the channel. A pipe line will now be constructed from this weir to the Storm Channel.

The sewage flows from this channel into four preliminary Settling tanks. These tanks are constructed on the Dortmund principle each tank, being 24 feet square by 24 feet 7 in. deep. The total capacity of the four tanks is equal to 170,000 gallons which gives a retention of 1.5 hours on the D.W.F. The sewage is conveyed to these tanks through 12 in. diameter pipes which terminate in 5 feet square deflector boxes fixed in the centre of the tanks. The deflector boxes extend 8 feet below top water level in the tanks. The sludge from these tanks is drawn off by hydrostatic head through 6 in. diameter pipes to a sludge culvert from which it is pumped on to the drying beds at present. It will flow by gravity to consolidation tanks when the sludge digestion plan is completed.

AERATION TANKS.

There are four independent groups of Aeration pockets, each group containing six aeration pockets separated by baffle walls, with two openings of two feet diameter in each wall. Each pocket is 24 feet square by 16 feet 9 inches deep. The total capacity of the Aeration Tanks is 1,212,500 gallons being approximately equal to 10.5 hours D.W.F.

Each Aeration pocket is fitted with an uptake tube and a "Simplex" Aeration Cone. The whole of the mechanical parts are carried from steel girders which span the pockets.

After the sewage has received a sufficient amount of aeration in contact with the activated sludge, it passes together with the sludge, from the aeration tanks over an adjustable outlet weir, operated by handwheels, to the settling tanks.

By means of this weir the water level in the aeration tanks can be varied within certain limits. By increasing the depth of liquid the cones are submerged to a greater extent and the intensity of aeration and rapidity of circulation are increased. Thus according to the strength of the sewage, a greater or less aeration and circulation can be achieved.

SETTLING TANKS.

The settling tanks are arranged on the Dortmund principle, each being 24 feet square by 24 feet 7 inches deep. There are four groups of tanks with three tanks in each group having a total capacity of 504,600 gallons equivalent to 4 1/2 hours D. W. F. The mixture of sewage and sludge is conveyed from the aeration tanks to the deflector boxes in the settling tanks by R.C.C. pipes. These tanks work in parallel. The sludge settles to the bottom of the tanks whilst the clear effluent passes over the collecting troughs, and thence to the open drainage canal and the sea. The sludge is removed by hydrostatic head from these tank through 4 inches diameter sludge draw-off pipes. Each of the tanks is provided with a draw-off pipe and valve and the sludge is collected in two pockets from which it drains into the sludge sump in the main pump and motor house whence it is pumped either as return sludge to the aeration tanks or as surplus sludge to the inlet to the preliminary settling tanks.

Two vertical spindle electrical driven activated sludge pumps of the suspended type with specially designed impellors are installed in the pump and motor house. The pumps are arranged to deliver the sludge as returned sludge to the inlet of aeration tanks or as surplus activated sludge to the inlet channel immediately preceding the preliminary settling tanks. By this means the surplus activated sludge is settled in the preliminary settling tanks along with the normal sludge which collects there and the two sludges in a mixed condition can then be conveyed to the sludge treatment plant.

SLUDGE DIGESTION PLANT.

The surplus sludge from the preliminary settling tanks will until the Digestion plant is ready be pumped on to the sludge drying beds now under construction. The plant for the Digestion of the sludge is also under construction.

The covering of the tank will consist of a floating roof built up of steel plates, the interior being of conical form. A 24 inches diameter uptake tube will be suspended from the roof and will terminate some twenty feet from the bottom of the tank. The roof will carry a vertical spindle motor, on the spindle of which will be mounted a screw impeller, revolving inside the uptake tube.

The duty of this motor and screw impellor is to circulate the sludge inside the tank and so ensure the thorough mixing of the newly admitted raw sludge with the sludge which is undergoing digestion. In addition the rapid action imparted to the sludge by this operation prevents the formation of scum on the surface of the sludge in the tank.

As the sludge is added to or withdrawn from the tank the floating roof will rise and fall to correspond with the increased or decreased capacity. As the roof rises or falls, it will also carry with it the uptake tube, a pump and screw pump.

This will have a mild steel single lift gas holder bell 38 feet 0 inches diameter and 9 feet 6 inches deep, moving into a 40 feet 0 inches diameter ferro concrete tank. This will have a capacity of 10,800 cubic feet and will provide four hours storage to the gas.

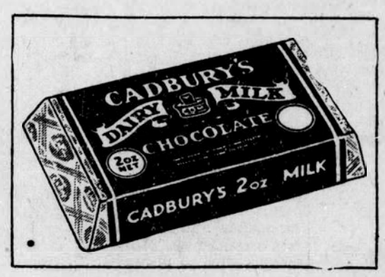
The digested sludge will be dried on the sludge drying beds now under construction. They will be 280 feet long by 100 feet wide and with a top layer of sand 4 inches thick over 18 inches of clinker, under draining pipes, at suitable distances being provided to drain off the liquor.


CADBURY'S

DAIRY MILK

CHOCOLATE

BLOCKS

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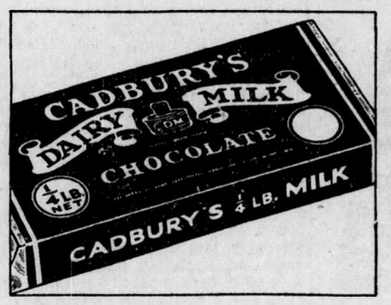


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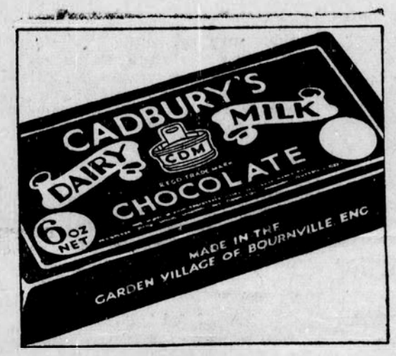


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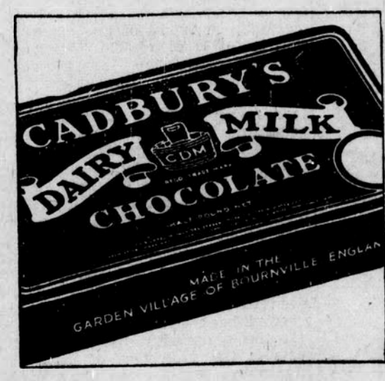



8oz 12 ANNAS

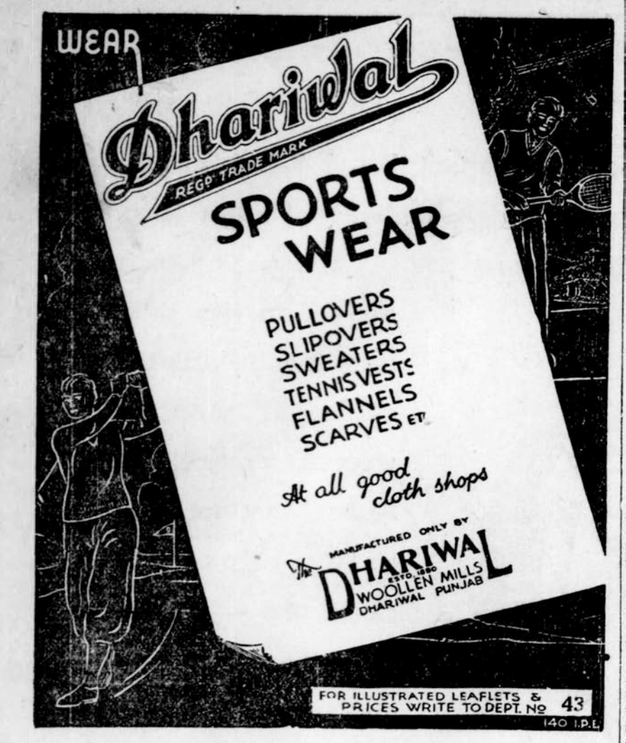
ALSO NUT MILK, BOURNVILLE, BOURNVILLE FRUIT and NUT, MILK FRUIT and NUT.


## Hindu Citizens' Meeting

A public meeting of the Prominent Hindu citizens was held in the open compound of G. T. Sanskrit College, Gowalia Tank on the 3rd instant when Sheth Chunilal B. Mehta, presided. The main objects of the meeting were to explain the importance of Sanskrit literature and to award prizes to those students who had been successful at the Beneres and Calcutta Government Sanskrit College-Examinations. Many Dharmacharyas, and Sanskrit Scholars attended the meeting.

## S. I. Hindi Pracharaks' Conference

The Sixth South India Hindi Pracharak's Conference will be held in the last week of December at Madras. Swami Satyadev, the erudite of Lahore, will preside.

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# Will N. China Follow "Manchukuo"?

## JAPANESE COMMANDER'S AMAZING DOCUMENT

## Military Clique's Move To Create Puppet State Of Five Provinces

Recent cables from Tokyo state that the Premier (who is an Admiral), the Minister of War, and the Navy Minister have all agreed on a "new" policy toward China which is to be submitted to the Cabinet in due course by Mr. Hirota, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is stated further that the new policy has been heartily endorsed by the Minister of Finance, so it would appear that all the most important members of the Cabinet are agreed on the newest of the many "new" China policies which have been formulated during the past few years. While no official information is as yet available regarding the nature of this policy, the Japanese Press, as is customary, assumes to know quite a lot of the Cabinet secrets, and from this source we learn that a basic readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations must be effected by political and economic co-operation between China, "Manchukuo," and Japan.

Joint action must also be taken between these three in checking Communist activities, and all anti-Japanese agitation in Central and South China must stop, while all intrigues originating in China or outside, calculated to disturb peace and order not only in North China, but in other parts of China, must be suppressed in order to establish lasting peace in East Asia. Japan, we are told, "will take the initiative" in the development of North China, but the co-operation of China and "Manchukuo" in this work is regarded as "absolutely necessary," and the Japanese Government will "give assistance to Central and South China if the Nanking Administration puts an end to the anti-Japanese movement and changes its attitude towards this country," says the Japanese semi-official news-agency in Tokyo.

PUPPETS OF MILITARY CLIQUE.

Pending an announcement by Mr. Hirota, whose position as Minister of Foreign Affairs gives him authority to speak on such a subject as Japan's "new" policy in China, we note that Major-General Tada, commanding the Japanese forces in North China, has already taken it upon himself to publish a pamphlet on the subject which is one of the most amazing documents ever coming to our notice. Baldly put, General Tada urges Chinese citizens in the five Northern Provinces to follow the example of the puppets in "Manchukuo" and declare their independence of Nanking. A new political set-up, politically and economically separated from Nanking, is necessary, in Major-General Tada's opinion, and he and the Japanese army "must do everything in our power to rescue the suffering, if only in the interests of justice."

He tells the people of North China that they are being deceived by their leaders in Nanking, they are being exploited by them, and that "unless General Chiang and his followers are over-thrown' there are certain to be more anti-Japanese activities, and it may be necessary to resort to force to eliminate the influence of the Kuo-Min Tang from North China. In other words, Major-General Tada invites any group of Chinese unpatriotic enough to become puppets of the Japanese military clique to stand up and shout for "independence," whereupon General Tada will do everything in his power to support them "if only in the interests of justice."

BRAZEN IMPUDENCE.

This can scarcely be described as a "new" policy—the only thing new about it is the brazen impudence of its advocate. For a foreign military officer to openly incite the citizens of a friendly country to raise the standard of revolt against their own Government is indeed something "new." In Manchuria, long before 1931, Japanese military men were busily intriguing with a view to inciting rebellion against the National Government, and we know the consequences of General Chang Hsueh-Liang's refusal to take orders from the Japanese military men who warned him not to hoist the national flag at Mukden. Major-General Tada, however, has certainly instituted a "new" policy in boldly and openly inciting Chinese citizens to rebellion, and we are not surprised to learn that when the Japanese reporters called at the Foreign Office in Tokyo to ascertain the official reaction to this extraordinary incident in Tientsin, the official spokesman of the Foreign Office declined to make any comment pending the receipt of official information. For about a fortnight there was no message from Tokyo reporting the opinions of the Foreign Office on Major-General Tada's declaration, although it was made on September 25, and 20 Japanese newspapermen were summoned to his headquarters in order to receive copies of the seven-chapter pamphlet, and to listen to the General's dissertation thereon. The fact that the Foreign Office in Tokyo remained silent was disappointing, but not suprising, for it seems that the military men in Japan are in complete control of the Administration.

On October 7, however, a message from Tokyo quoted Mr. Hirota as saying that the Foreign Office dissociated itself from the views expressed by Major-General Tada—although the Foreign Minister declared that all he knew about the matter was what he had read in the newspapers. "I know nothing else about the reported declaration, nor about the circumstance attending the matter," added Mr. Hirota,—and the most appropriate comment on this extraordinary statement that we can think of at the moment is simply to say that where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise! We note, however, that the news from Tokyo also indicates that when Mr. Hirota meets the Chinese Ambassador shortly to explain the very newest of Japan's new China policies, "he is also expected to stress the need of Chinese sincerity" in co-operating with Japan, whose sincerity, of course, is so obvious as to be beyond question.

HONOUR OF THE SERVICE.

Strangely enough, however, the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin decided to issue a formal "disclaimer" which is as remarkable in its way as the Tada incident itself. It appears rumours had been circulated by "certain Chinese elements" that the Japanese have been in contact with "certain deposed militarists or elements which have drifted here from Manchuria" and been agitating for an autonomous government in Hopei. "It is not within the province of these headquarters to interfere in the internal affairs of China," continues this Japanese disclaimer, but "we cannot leave unnoticed any condition that may lead to a disturbance of the peace in the Peiping-Tientsin area, and which would create a threat to our residents." But so far as those "who brazenly claim false relations with the Japanese Army" are concerned, "we shall have to put a curb to them in the interests of the honour of the Service." Sodesuka? The only interpretation we can put on this Japanese military "disclaimer" is that Major-General Tada's original offer still stands good, but any "puppets" who may be contemplating accepting his kind assistance must not be so indiscreet as to go running around telling people that they have established close connections with this gallant protector of the down-trodden and sturdy defender of justice. If they do act so foolishly, they will find that Major-General Tada will curb their prattling tongues to protect the honour of that Service of which he is so distinguished a member.

But confirmation of the general principles laid down by the Japanese military commander on September 25 is found in a message from Tokyo, dated October 1, which quotes the "Jiji Shimpo" as stating that "the fundamental principle of the War Office policy is to provide means for a reasonable development of Japan in North China, to emancipate oppressed peoples in the Far East, and to give them peace and work. Thus, the honour of these peoples will be safeguarded, their independence guaranteed, their amity towards Japan established, and their political, economical and military relations with the Japanese Empire will grow close." This is the Tada theory expressed more discreetly; its implications may be less obvious but no less deadly.

RIDICULOUS TALK OF "CO-OPERATION."

It is ridiculous to talk about Sino-Japanese "co-operation" in the political, economic, or any other field when officers of the Japanese Army are permitted to give public expressions to such views as those we have summarized. The creation of a "paradise of harmonious Sino-Japanese relations" in North China by openly offering Japanese military support to Chinese malcontents and running-dogs anxious to rebel against their own Government is a queer way of establishing that "basic readjustment" of relations between China and Japan which is allegedly desired by the Japanese Government. And this ingenious plan for bringing about the destruction of the Republic is not to be confined to North China. That simply happens to be an area which, in Major-General Tada's opinion, "satisfies all conditions as a testing-ground" for putting his "co-operation" principles into practice—in other words, where the Japanese military machine is in full working order, merely waiting for "the day" to be put in motion. The gradual extension of the plan to other parts of China is suggested after North China has been satisfactorily "puppetized," so we assume Major-General Tada hopes to see the Republic broken up into half a dozen different "independent" areas—new set-ups "politically and economically separated from Nanking," and all enjoying the friendly and sympathetic protection of that Japanese army which is so anxious to do everything in its power "to rescue the suffering, if only in the interests of justice."

A spokesman of the National Government was quoted in a Nanking despatch recently as deploring the circulation by a Japanese news-agency in Tokyo of reports making groundless charges against General Chiang Kai-Shek and other leading members of the Government. Such reports were the more regrettable, said the official spokesman in Nanking, at a time "when the Chinese and Japanese Governments are trying to cement closer relations between the two nations."

The official denial of these charges made against the National Government in general, and General Chiang Kai-Shek in particular, was welcomed by a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy, but the Military Attache preferred to regard the denial as proof of the genuineness of the original story. The "vehemence of the denial" he regarded as proof that things are not so satisfactory as represented, and as untrue rumours always die a natural death, the Rengo allegations should have been allowed to pass into oblivion. We are confident, however, that if these charges had been ignored, this same critic would have been among the first to declare that China's silence was proof positive of the truth of the allegations and that no answer was possible! Whatever Sino-Japanese diplomats may be doing, or desirous of doing, men like Major-General Tada have very different views and, unfortunately, the power to put them into practice. There may be occasions when the pen is mightier than the sword, but when Japanese military officers wield both weapons so effectively, what chance is there for Mr. Hirota or Mr Ariyoshi to allay our fears for the future?—"The People's Tribune."

## PROTECTION FOR INDIAN SALT

### Deputation Waits On Finance Member

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

A deputation led by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas waited on Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, and impressed on him the need of continuing the existing protection to the Indian salt industry after the expiry of the current financial year.

The deputationists who included Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Mr. Halifax and Mr. Thakore, had a free and frank discussion for a long time with the Finance Member who gave them a full hearing.

It may be remembered that Sir James Grigg in the budget speech last year cast doubt as to whether an additional import duty on salt could ever achieve the purpose, for which it was designed. He also felt that the impost which had the effect of helping the producers of Aden at the expense of the consumers of Bengal, was fundamentally unfair. He held that the duty required re-consideration, in view of the impending separation of Aden and Burma.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION

The "United Press" learns that another deputation on behalf of the Indian salt industry will meet the Finance Member on 15th January next.

The deputation which met Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, to-day represented the Bombay, Aden and Karachi Salt Associations, and placed an elaborate memorandum before the Finance Member. Their main contention was that the industry needed protection for another period of ten years.—United Press.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.


## KARACHI AND CONGRESS JUBILEE

### *City Fathers To Observe Holiday And Illuminate Municipal Buildings*

KARACHI, Dec. 14.

The Karachi Corporation passed this morning resolutions tabled by Lalji Mahrotra that December 28, the Congress Golden Jubilee Day, should be observed as muncipal holiday, also that the municipal buildings should be illuminated by a committee of five councillors including the Deputy Mayor in consultation with a chief officer.

Animated discussion ensued over the resolution which was given priority over other items.

A Muslim councillor whose request was not granted for a similar priority for two other resolutions in urging the celebration of the jubilees of His Highness the Aga Khan and the Nizam of Hyderabad made an allegation that the Chair discriminated in favour of the Congress resolution.

STATEMENTS WITHDRAWN

The Mayor pointed out that he exercised his discretion rightly as no date had been fixed for the later jubilees and called on the councillor to withdraw his statements, which he did.—A. P.

## APPEAL ADJOURNED

### Secunderabad Riot Echo

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, Dec. 13.

The appeal filed in the Court of the Hon'ble Resident by the four accused sentenced to various terms of imprisonment as as a sequel to the Secunderabad communal clash was fixed for hearing to-day.

Owing to Mr. Urgent Grant, who had been briefed by Salvar Ramayya, brothers for appearing on behalf of the accused, being indisposed, the appeal was postponed till 17th January.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, who appeared in the sessions court, is expected here on 17th January along with Mr. N. V. Gadgil.

GHASTLY MURDER

News comes from Bolarum that Doveton Bazar was the scene of a ghastly murder. Residents were shocked to find an aged woman lying in a pool of blood with battered skull. It appears that Lingamma attacked her mother with a rice pounder, killing her outright. The daughter not satisfied with the result of the matricide inflicted cuts on the face of the deceased with a knife.


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# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, Dec. 14.

S.S. Bandra, Capt. S G Crombie, Agents M M & Co. from Basra via Karachi.

S.S. Ch. N. Kahan, Capt. T. Behrenes, Agents Burmah Shell Oil S & D Co. from Abadan.

S.S. Kenya, Capt. J D Eadie, Agents M M & Co., from Durban via Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, Dec. 14.

S.S. Rotenfels, Capt. A Bartling, Agents L Edwards Ltd. for Karachi via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Trautenfels, Capt. H Steur, Agents L Edwards Ltd., for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen.

S.S. Silton Hull, Capt. R G Harrison, Agents Killick Nixon & Co., for Calcutta.

LOADING
Bombay, Dec. 14.

S.S. Britannia for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Winkfield for Kathiawar Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Jalarashmi for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S.S. Kenya for African Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Dec. 14.

1 Jaypore, 3209 Japan 18-12, M M & Co.
3 Trautenfels, 3924, Antwerp, 15-12 L Edwards Ltd.
5 City of Baroda, 4500, Karachi, 21-12, K Nixon & Co.
6 Wolfsburg, 3827, Karachi, 17-12 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Rotenfels 4854, Bremen, 15-12, L Edwards Ltd.
11 Ginyo Maru, 6128 Kobe, 18-12 N Y Kaisha.
12 President Adams 6345 New York 14-12 F F Campbell & Co.
15 Queda, 4760, NF NF M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

9 Winkfied, 3194, Karachi 13-12 M M & Co.
10-11 Cranfield 3213, Bhawnagar, 16-12 M M & Co.
14 Belgium Maru 4216, Japan 18-12 O S Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

C/R Jalajyoti, 2693, Rangoon, 18-12 Scindia S N Co.
G Oostcapelle 348 M'Coast 17-12 Merchant S N Co.
H Sophie Marie 677 M'Coast 14-12 Merchant S N Co.
K Jalaputra, 3113, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
L Kalavati, 460, Karachi, 15-12 B S N Co.
N Akbar, 2479, N. F., N. F., T. Morrison and Co.
P Gambada 3252 Rangoon, 14-12, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.

Kaisar-I-Hind 19-12 P & O S N Co.
Durenda 24-12, M M and Co.
Chitral 26-12 P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Gildford, 14-12, K Nixon and Co.
Britannia, 16-12, Graham's Trading Co.
City of Canton, 21-12, Killick Nixon and Co.
FROM GERMANY
Frienfels 18-12 L Edwards.
Wartenfels 28-12 L Edwards.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Nanking, 15-12, L Edward.
Tirandetes 20-12, L Edward.
FROM CHINA & JAPAN.
Bangalore 22-12 M M and Co.
Tokiwa Maru, 16-12, N Y Kaisha.
Pacific Maru, 20-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 24-12, O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 27-12, N Y Kaisha.
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GENERAL LANDING DATES

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. Halizones | 12-12-35 |
| S.S. Jalajyoti | 12-12-35 |
| S.S. Tunni | 12-12-35 |
| S.S. Dayavati | 12-12-35 |
| S.S. Bhadravati | 12-12-35 |
| (Advised yesterday 13th December, 1935. | |
| S.S. City of Baroda | 12-12-35 |
| S.S. President Adams | 13-12-35 |
| S.S. Tampa (boats American 301 ton. | 13-12-35 |
| S.S. Sophie Marie | 13-12-35 |
| S.S. Irrawadi | 13-12-35 |

EXPORTS
Bombay, Dec. 14.

S.S. City of Baroda for Liverpool.—100 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co; 44 bales cotton fly clean M Narothamdas & Co; 26 bales cotton T. waste M. Narothamdas & Co; 25 bales cotton waste M Chandulal & Co.

For Barcelona.—30 bales cotton fly M Chandulal & Co; 165 bales cotton fly B Mavji & Co.

S.S. City of Guildford for Manchester.—100 bales cotton C Jairam & Co; 62 bales cotton K Poosa & Co; 125 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 25 bales cotton waste C Jairam & Co; 78 drums castor oil W Latham & Co; 100 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 55 bales cotton waste M Chandulal & Co; 35 bales cotton waste G M Vyas & Co; 100 bales twiste waste M Chandulal & Co; 100 bales twiste waste V A Save & Co.

For Liverpool.—61 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S.S. Montipiana for Salonica.—100 bags henna powder C Doctor & Co.

M.V. Northmoor for Antwerp.—2300 tons manganese ore Cox & King Agents.

For Liverpool.—616 bags myrabollams P Mathradas & Co.

S.S. Trautenfels for Hamburg.—33 bags gum G Khetsey & Co; 16 bales cow hides D Abraham & Sons; 1400 bags. groundnut oil cake H Rawji & Co.

S.S. Genaija Maru for Nagasake —500 bales cotton N Nagshee & Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool—125 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS
Bombay, Dec. 14.

S.S. Ranpura, Agents M M & Co., from London.—78 cases glucose; 35 cases tonic; 40 cases glycerine; 16 cases electric machinery; 49 cases films; 95 cases confectionery; 35 cases ale; 980 cases whisky; 113 cases cigarettes; 29 cases fruit syrup; 43 cases essences; 146 cases milk; 105 cases fruit cordials; 58 cases Ovaltine; 15 cases Jam; 79 cases cable; 75 cases Oilman Store; 10 cases locks; 20 cases soap; 50 cases beer; 36 cases preserves; 234 cases biscuits; 26 cases steel revels; 45 cases machinery; 97 cases boric acid; 18 cases stout; 200 cases wine; 76 cases medicine; 91 cases lime juice; 35 cases provision; 20 cases syrup; 20 cases glue; 13 cases boot polish; 58 cases gripe water; 198 cases tyre tubes; 56 cases advertising materials; 38 packages chases; 51 cask tar; 35 cases chewing gum; 90 cases gin; 73 Ls. tyre outer cover; 200 kgs. sulphate of copper; 589 kgs. paint; 230 drums ships material; 34 drums printing ink; 214 drums aneline dyes; 1206 bdls. tubes; 50 bdls. steel tubes; 37 bundles sausages; 150 bales newspaper; 150 bales fruit salt; 1000 bags zinc oxide; 25 trs. paper; 4335 p. sacks Portland Cement; 514 drums Portland Cement.

From Marseilles.—115 drums aneline colour; 22 cases cheese; 23 cases cotton and art silk goods 135 cases vermouth; 35 cases ball baring; 941 cases machinery and parts; 8 cases cotton fients; 250 bags almond; 106 bags cocheneals.

From Amsterdam.—718 cases hem; 35 cases cheese; 705 cases separators.

## JUTE SHARES STEADY

### Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Jutes ruled steady and moderate turnover was put through. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were dull. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special features. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three per cent New Loan 1951/54 101/8 small lot; three and a half per cent Government Paper 96/5; four per cent Loan 1960/70 110/10; five per cent 1940/43 110/15; five per cent Loan 1945/55 119/10 small lot.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 129/8.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref 107/4; Sara Serajganj 97 small lots.

Amalgamated 20/1 ex div; Bengal Nagpur 35; Katras Jherriah 22/8.

Jutes:—Albion 202/8 small lots; Anglo-India 435; Bally 203/8; Birla pref 114 small lot; Fort William 290; Howrah 54/5; Kamarhatty 543; Kankarrah 447/8 small lots; Orient 177 small lot; Standard 305; Alliance 306; Auckland 206; Belvedere 342 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/12; Indian Iron and Steel 8/13; Indian Galvanizing 8/4; Calcutta Ice 10/2; Indian wood products 22/14; India General Navigation ordy 100/8.

Sugars:—Belsund 5/8; Murree Brewery 193; Savan 10/4; Samastipore 9/4.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1931/91 Calcutta Port Trust 103/4; four per cent 1907/37 do 102/8; four per cent 1912/42 Do 105.—A.P.

## RAW COTTON SITUATION

### Negligible Export Demand

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

The action of the cotton market has taken most traders by surprise. The American Bureau published their preliminary estimate of this year's crop on Monday and gave a figure of 10,734,000 bales of 500 lbs gross. This figure was below popular guesses and yet the market has declined, and now everyone wants to know why. Several factors appear to have contributed to this unexpected result. When hostilities commenced in Abyssinia about the end of September a wave of bullish sentiment came into being when it was realised that most consumers were short of supplies as were dealers in the manufactured article in many parts of the world. Heavy buying resulted but it now appears that many people both consumers and speculators have been overbought. Recently the trade has been refusing to follow the advance in the raw material as the prices for manufactured goods have not responded. Since Monday there has been a desire to secure profits and as the Pool authorities apparently decided it was also a good time to sell, a top heavy position has been exposed. The markets in America have also been apprehensive regarding the result of the findings of the Supreme Court, before whom is now being contested the legality of certain phases of the New Deal. Concurrently there has been a substantial drop in the price of silver brought about by a cessation of purchases by the American Government. Many speculators have been long in both cotton and silver. Again it is now reported that Abyssinia has turned down Peace Proposals drawn up we believe by the British and French Governments. We think it is now being realized that it was wrong to conclude that War must necessarily bring about higher prices. Confidence in values has been shaken for the time being and we shall not be surprised to see the market declining a little further in the near future.

LOCAL SITUATION.

In Bombay we have had a poor market. Export demand has been negligible, and Indian Mills have not been in a position to make purchases of any note owing to the poor state of the cloth and yarn markets, although there has been a certain amount of price fixing against previous "on call" purchases. Arrivals of cotton in the interior are now increasing and it has been apparent for several days that such arrivals tend to be, and probably soon will be, more than the legitimate trade wish to take up. Basis is easing and with the exception of moderate quantities of Bengal cotton, export cotton is being neglected.

Quite a number of upcountry merchants are trying to make us believe that crop estimates will have to be reduced, a common occurrence in this country at this time of the year, especially when demand is unsatisfactory. With this year's acreage in India, had conditions been good in every district we should have been producing a crop nearly seven million bales and not the six million bales which we are looking for.

## YARN MARKET NERVOUS

### Mills Inclined To Shade Prices

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

The important event during the week has been the publication of the American Government Cotton Bureau Report on Monday night, which although a bullish document has surprisingly produced a bearish effect on the market on account of the heavy liquidations following the report. The yarn market, nervous as it already was on account of the continued absence of demand from the consuming centres, was increasingly nervous after the heavy decline following th Bureau Report and prices in the local market have suffered a further decline in almost all kinds of yarns. In the midst of such circumstances, any improvement in demand from the consuming districts is out of question at least so long as the prices of Raw Materials do not settle down. Reports from the consuming districts are far from encouraging and prices have been reported to be going down in almost every district in the absence of satisfactory demand. A limited demand that has been in evidence in some of the consuming districts in the North has been promptly met by the Mills nearer to those districts at prices much lower than the Bombay party. It is now wonder therefore that the Bombay Mills are not able to make any sales of their yarns during the week although some of them now feel inclined to shade their prices to some extent if buyers are prepared to make offers in bulk. The future tendency is distinctly weak.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Conditions remain almost unchanged as reported in our last and even though the dealers are anxious to dispose off their holdings at a loss, buyers are difficult to find.

JAPANESE & SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices have remained rather irregular with an uncertain tendency at the close. In mecerised yarns, on account of continued sharp decline during the last few days, some short covering was in evidence with the result that prices have shown some improvement at the close of the week, but the tendency is very uncertain. In case of single and two-fold yarns such as 40s. & 2/42s and others, prices have undergone some further decline and even at a lower level buyers are difficult to find. Demand from the consuming districts is yet very limited and stocks have been accumulated. Fresh forward business is practically nil on account of the replacing cost being higher in many cases There has been yet no improvement in the demand from the consuming centres and if his state of affairs continues longer, a further decline in prices seems inevitable.

ART SILK YARNS.

There has been no change to report in this class of yarns during the week. Prices have continued to remain practically unchanged after the continued decline during the lost several weeks. It is to be noted, however that inspite of very low and attractive level of prices, there has been yet no improvement in demand from the consuming districts. It is reported that the stocks of Art Silk cloth in many consuming disrricts are yet heavy and prices realised by the weavers are so low that they are not able to get even a fair margin of profits for their cloth even at the present level of prices of Art Silk Yarns. It is natural therefore that demand from the consuming districts continued to remain limited inspite of such low-prices. The official prices of Italrayon yarns remain unchanged during the week. There have been moderate arrivals of Italian yarns during the week by incoming Italian steamer but the sales are very difficult on account of much higher prices as compared with those of Japanese Yarns. In case of delustred yarns, there have been limited enquiries from the Mills as well as from the weavers but the prices offered are much lower than the present official prices of the Syndicate and consequently no business has been possible. The future outlook remains rather uncertain at present.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have not been able to do any business of importance during the week on account of absence of buyers and also due to their prices being unsuitable to the consuming districts. Some of them are now getting inclined to lower their prices to meet the market but the buyers' idea is much too low to admit of any business. Dealers in the local market have now been getting nervous and are inclined to dispose off their holdings even at lower prices but they find it increasingly difficult on account of continued absence of satisfactory demand from all principal consuming centres. The future outlook is distinctly weak and a further small decline in prices is expected.

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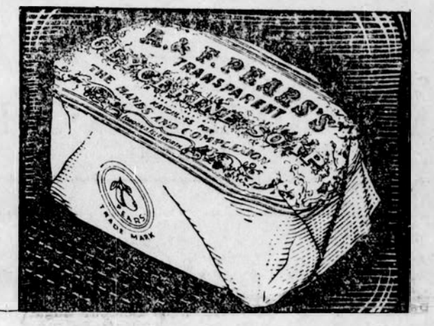


# INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

## Increase Of 13 Mills But 28 Mills Idle

### U. P. AND MADRAS ERECT NEW MILLS

The Annual Mill Statement for the cotton year ending 31st August 1935, issued by the Millowners' Association, Bombay contains the names of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, erected or projected, in British India and Native States, as also the names of the Agents or Owners, particulars of share capital, the number of looms and spindles—erected and working—in each equipped mill, the quantity of cotton consumed in candies, the average number of hands employed daily, and the average number of days worked by each mill during the year. In addition, the Statement contains statistical summaries showing the growth of the Cotton Mill Industry in India as a whole, in Bombay City and Island, Ahmedabad and the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City) since the year 1894.

The Statement is divided into three parts; Part I contains detailed particulars of the equipped mill in Bombay city and Island and such particulars as are available of the mills, projected or in course of erection, throughout India, during the year. Part II contains particulars of equipped mills in Ahmedabad and that portion of the Bombay Presidency outside the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Part III contains particulars of equipped mills situated in other Presidencies.

FEATURES OF THIS YEAR'S STATEMENT.

The total number of equipped mills in India, according to this year's Mill Statement, is 365 as against 352 on 31st August 1934. There was a net decrease of 1 mill in Bombay City and Island owing to the sale or scrapping of the machinery in the Jamshed Mills, the Kastoorchand Mills and the Imperial Mills, and the addition of the Shree Mahalaxmi Mills and the Venus Textile Works, two small weaving mills started during the year. The number of mills in Ahmedabad increased by 1 from 82 to 83. The number of mills in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Ahmedabad and Bombay City and Island, increased from 62 to 63. In Central India the number of equipped mills is 15 as against 14 last year, the Hira Cotton Mills having commenced work during the year. There was no change in the number of mills in Bengal, Central Provinces and Berar and Rajputana, but the number of equipped mills in the United Provinces increased from 22 to 25 as the Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Manufacturers, Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills and the Munnalal Spg. Mills commenced working. The opening of the Lotus Mills, Sri Kothandram Mills, the Palani Andvar Mills and the Shree Sarada Mills in the Madras Presidency increased the number of mills in Madras by 4. During the year the A. D. Cotton Mills in Travancore which had been closed for a number of years re-started. Out of the 365 equipped mills in the country, 28 were completely idle during the year. Of these 28 mills, 9 were located in Bombay City and Island.

SPINDLES AND LOOMS.

The total number of spindles in the equipped mills of the country now stands at 9,686,000, an increase of 72,000 during the year. The total number of looms is 198,867, an increase of 4,000 during the year. In Bombay City and Island, the number of spindles fell from 31.7 lakhs to 29.9 lakhs and the number of looms from 70,000 to 68,000. In Ahmedabad, the number of spindles increased by 9,000 to 20,000 and the number of looms increased from 49,900 to 50,400. In the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Ahmedabad and Bombay City, the number of Spindles and Looms increased by 19,000 and 1,000 respectively. In the United Proinces, the number of spindes and looms were respectively 710,000 and 10,000; the number of spindles increased by 70,000 and the number of looms by 1,000. In the Madras Presidency, there was an increase of 34,000 spindles and 700 looms during the year, the total figures on 31st August 1935 being 976,000 spindles and 6,000 looms. In the Central Provinces, there was no change in the number of looms, but an increase of 10,000 in the number of spindles, the figures at the end of the year, being spindles 318,000 and looms 5,723. In Central India, the number of spindles increased by 30,000 to 333,000, and the number of looms by 767 to a total of 9,528. In Bengal, the number of spindles increased by 3,000 to a total of 333,000, and the numbe rof looms increased by 600 to a total of 7,666. In Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory) the number of spindles dropped by 575 to a total of 1,23,732, but the number of looms was slightly higher than last year. The change in the number of spindles and looms in other centres of the Industry were insignificant.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.

The total paid-up Capital of the Industry on the 31st August 1935 amounted to Rs. 39,47 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 25 lakhs compared with last year. In Bombay City and Island, the total paid-up capital of the completely equipped mills fell by Rs. 52 lakhs to the figure of Rs. 12,80 lakhs.

SPINDLE AND LOOM ACTIVITY.

The activity of the Industry as compared with the previous year is reflected in the figures of cotton consumed. In the year ending 31st August 1935, the Industry consumed 1,562,000 candies of 784 lbs. of cotton as compared with 1,352,000 candies in the previous year. The average number of spindles working daily during the year was 8,441,000 out of a total of 9,636,000 erected. Last year, the corresponding figures were 7,845,000 working out of a total of 9,613,000 erected. Of the 199,000 looms erected, an average of 174,000 were working daily during the year. This compares with the figure of 159,000 working daily in the previous year. In Bombay City and Island, only 2,393,000 spindles and 57,000 looms out of 2,990,000 spindles and 68,000 looms were working regularly. It should, however, be noted that the above-quoted figures of spindle and loom activity do not include "night shift working."

The number of operatives employed daily on day shift work was approximately 415,000 as against 385,000 in the previous year. Particulars of the numbers regularly employed on night shift work are not available.

# Scattered Buying In Steel Shares

## Restricted Business And Narrow Fluctuations

### OPERATORS AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS

**BOMBAY: December 14.**

**The Local Share Bazar opened quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range, but towards the close there was some support, which resulted in a small improvement. The Market was a steady one with a limited turnover.**

**It appears that despite cheap abundant supply of money, there is utter absence of any important outside support and the market looks a narrow trading affair. Business for the next settlement will commence from 19th inst.**

**The slump in Silver Market had no effect on share prices, but there is less disposition to operate pending further developments.**

**Cement Shares are keeping steady with a restricted turnover. Cotton Mill Shares were quietly steady. Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 570 and after advancing to Rs. 580 closed at Rs. 578-12.**

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Dec. 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm Advance | 302 8 |
| 500 | Bombay Cotton | 40 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 732 8 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 100 0 |
| 100 | Century | 195 0 |
| 100 | Central | 253 2 |
| 100 | Colaba | 137 8 |
| 100 | Coorla | 95 0 |
| 250 | David | 60 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 340 0 |
| 1 | E D Sassoon | 0-5-0 |
| 100 | Finlay | 117 8 |
| 100 | Gokak | 168 12 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1750 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 63 2 |
| 100 | Khatau | 73 2 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 202 8 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 667 8 |
| 100 | Madhavji | 6 12 |
| 250 | Madras United | 40 0 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 905 0 |
| 250 | Model | 48 8 |
| 50 | Mysore | 55 0 |
| 200 | New Great | 122 8 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 55 0 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 300 0 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 35 0 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 2400 0 |
| 50 | Simplex | 68 12 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 151 14 |
| 100 | Swan | 156 4 |
| 25 | Tata | 8 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1300 0 |
| 1000 | Western | 750 0 |

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-100 | Borada | 105 0 |
| 25-50 | Centeral | 37 6 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1580 0 |
| 125-500 | Im. Con. | 386 4 |
| 50-100 | India | 123 0 |
| 100 | Reserve Bank | 130 8 |
| 5 | Union | 5-9-0 |

CEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bundi | 36 6 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 125 0 |
| 100 | Indian | 455 50 |
| 100 | Katni Def. | 2,190 0 |
| 100 | Katni Ord. | 371 4 |
| 75 | Okha | 255 10 |
| 10 | Punjab | 25 10 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 470 0 |
| 70 | United | 123 0 |

INSURANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 11 14 |
| 15-75 | New India | 44 8 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4700 0 |
| 10-100 | Vulcan | 7 4 |

ELECTRIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Old | 153 12 |
| 1000 | Andhra Valley | 1647 8 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 13 2 X.D. |
| 50 | Bombay Tram | 149 11 |
| 100 | Bombay Suburban | 170 0 |
| 10 | Broach | 11 10 |
| 100 | Karachi | 223 12 |
| 100 | Poona | 218 12 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 14

Century 192 195
Bombay Dyeing 727 730 728 732
Kohinoor 201 202
Central India 251 252 253
New Great 122
Simplex 68
Swadeshi 152 157 151/14
Bundi 36/2 36 36/6
I Cement 455 456 455
Punjab 25/10 25/8 25/10
Shahabad 470
Andhra 1645 1647
Tata Hydro 167/8
Tata Power 1556 1565 1562
Tram Ord 149/11
T Steel Defd 572 575 573 580 578
T Steel Ord 146/8 146/12 147/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref 163/4 163
Bellapur 163
B Steam 281 282
B Burma 393 396 394 396

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Surat | 175 0 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 167 8 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1562 6 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 907 8 |
| 100 | Amr. Patty | 119 12 |
| 100 | C. Province | 93 0 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 98 0 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 75 0 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 97 0 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 92 8 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunge | 96 8 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 775 0 |

MININGS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 31 8 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Def. | 578 12 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord. | 148 0 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 210 0 |
| 50 | Belapur Sugar | 163 12 |
| 250 | Bombay Steam | 282 8 |
| 125 | Bombay Burma | 395 0 |
| 50 | Bombay Burma Cont. | 136 4 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 3-13-6 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 108 0 |
| 100 | Indian Bleaching | 98 12 |
| 100 | Indian Radio Def. | 515 0 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Ord. | 492 8 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 575 0 |
| 15 | Scindia | 14 14 |
| 30 | Premier Construction | 74 4 |
| 25 | Tata Oil | 17 8 |

PREFERENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 1422 8 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 290 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Trams | 84 8 |
| 5 | p.c. Central India | 526 4 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 1st | 138 12 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 2nd | 141 4 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Punjab Cement | 15 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 149 6 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Power | 1502 8 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 191 4 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 163 0 |
| 5 | 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill | 13 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Vishnu | 647 8 |

# WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, Dec 13

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A | 35 |
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd | 64 |
| Consolidated Gas | 31 |
| American Tel and Tel | x.d. 151 |
| Western Union Telg | 70 1/2 |
| Radio Corporation | 11 |
| New York Central | 27 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R R | 16 |
| Union Pacific R R | 106 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 47 |
| United States Steel | 45 3/4 |
| American Smelting | 57 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 42 1/2 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 435 |
| Amr Celanese | 27 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 26 1/2 |
| General Motor | 54 1/2 |
| General Electric | 36 |
| Socony | 14 |
| National Dairy | 20 |
| Chase Bank | 49 1/2 |
| National City Bank | 38 1/2 |
| American Radiator | 23 |

General uncertainty producing selling orders.
Total business:—2 million.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 141 March 157 May 161 July 150 at Cross Rate 4.92 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 221; Liverpool May 1936 6.26 Rs. 52 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 221 New York May 11.24 Rs. 32 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.92 3/4

# BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 14

Ready Javas Rs. 13-10-3
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-14
Shipment Jan-Mar Rs. 4-1-6
Kesar Rs. 14-3
Saraya Rs. 14-1
Java Spot F 4.20

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Dec 14

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

| | Yesterday. | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 711 | 41,960 |
| Central India | 906 | 23,898 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1,264 | 21,117 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | 268 | 2,882 |
| Berar | 2,118 | 29,470 |
| Central Provinces | 304 | 8,857 |
| Total Oomras | 5,571 | 128,184 |
| Dholera | 73 | 10,837 |
| N W Provinces | 431 | 35,187 |
| Rajputana | 148 | 23,988 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,098 | 106,350 |
| Broach | ... | 3,171 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 109 | 7,173 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 313 | 10,102 |
| Cocoanada | ... | 39 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | ... | 6,299 |
| Persian | ... | 8 |
| American | 1,363 | 6,716 |
| Egyptian and African | 2,706 | 70,806 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | 460 |
| Total | 11,806 | 409,270 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 12th Dec

In full-pressed bales

| | Yesterday. | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,875 | 83,633 |
| Japan and China | 700 | 217,144 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 10,079 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 52,140 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ... | 16,549 |
| Total | 3,575 | 379,545 |

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 14

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/6
3 per cent 1941 103/12
3 per cent 1951/54 101/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53 105/8
4 per cent 1943 108/9
4 per cent 1960/70 110/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/2
5 per cent 1939/44 109/8
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/13

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/7
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 103 8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 106/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 105
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114/8
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 96/3 and touched at Rs. 96/7. The tone was steady.

# MONEY MARKET

## Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec 14

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Dec May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 3/4
Banks selling T T 269 3/4
Banks buying T T 267 1/8

PARIS
Banks selling T T 560
Banks buying T T 570

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA
Banks selling 54 3/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 87 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 80 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.92 7/8 13th instant
Hongkong/London 1/4 14th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 3/8 14th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 14th instant
Java/London 7.23 3/4 14th instant
London/Paris 74.51 13th instant
London/Belgium 29.21 1/2 13th instant
London/Switzerland 15.19 1/2 13th instant
London/Berlin 12.24 1/2 13th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 13th instant
London/New York 4.92 13/16 13th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/2 13th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-2 12th instant £7-1-1 13th instant
Silver London Ready 26 7/8 12th instant 26 7/16 13th instant
Silver London Forward nil 12th instant nil 13th instant
Silver New York Ready 62 12th instant 61 13th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3/4 per cent 12th instant 3/4 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 12th instant 3/4 per cent 13th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

# INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec 13

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan new 98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 1/8

# WHEAT CHICAGO

Chicago, Dec 13

Dec dol. 1.01 5/8
May dol. 1.00 1/2
July dol. 0.92 5/8

# NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec 13

March 2.10 plus 3
May 2.14 plus 3
July 2.18 plus 3
September 2.23 plus 3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Dec 14

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,325 cwts. |
| Linseed | 131 cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 60 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 1,115 cwts. |
| Poppyseed | 36 cwts |
| Groundnuts | 12,581 cwts |
| Castorseed | 408 cwts. |
| Rice | 11,853 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 6,104 cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 9,953 cwts |
| Mowraseed | 685 cwts. |
| Gram | 804 cwts. |
| Joowar | 246 cwts. |
| Barley | 110 cwts. |
| Bajree | 2,706 cwts. |
| Coal | 1,328 tons. |

# NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 14.

On Friday the New Cork Cotton futures market was hesitant and a disposition to await the Supreme Court's decision was quiet noticeable, but the technical position was considered firm and prices advanced on trade buying. The market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying.

The market opened at a rise of 10 points with March 11.33, but declined 2 points on scattered selling and March was quoted 11-31 which was the lowest level for the day. At this level there was active trade buying and prices improved to 11.39 which was the highest level for the day. Later on the market remained steady and closed at a net rise of 14 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points at 12 cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 13 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised 8 points at 11.80 c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 11.39 plus 16 (10-23 a.m.)
Lowest 11.31 plus 08 (10-7 a.m.)
Liverpool March highest 6.31 plus 13
Lowest 6.24 plus 06

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in November at 500,000 bales.

The average consumption per working day during November, was 24,400 bales.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as follows:—

Liverpool market: Think it a buy here now.

At a difference of around 110 points, we think well of buying May Liverpool and selling Broach A/M

At present differences, we think, American Cotton will command the preference.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

Liverpool, Liverpool Wheat: Argentine raised selling basis New crop to 10 Pesos: expect strengthen other grain markets.

Liverpool: Wheat—firm on Argentine announcement Government Grain Council authorised purchase wheat upto 10 Pesos, Linseed 14 Ps., in consequence Agricultural losses caused by drought.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market with healthier tone. Think liquidation completed. Trade calling. Bullish.

Liverpool: Tone much steadier. Some good buying at decline. Market still looks trading affair pending Supreme Court decisions

New York: Covering and trade buying with liquidation in much smaller volume.

New York: Improved demand from trade and Far East. Liquidation is about over. Trading narrow. Do not think market will change much either way for the near future.

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

| | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| January | 11.43 |
| March | 11.23 |
| May | 11.11 |
| July | 11.01 |
| October | 10.72 |
| Middling Spot | 11.90 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 11.59 |
| January | 11.48 |
| March | 11.23 |
| Middling Spot | 11.68 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTI.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 29,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 |

INDIAN COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach— | |
| Fully Good, (Good Staple) | 5.73 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | 5.83 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | 6.03 |
| Oomra— | |
| Fine, (No. 1 Staple) | 5.87 |
| Superfine (No. 1 Staple) | 6.02 |
| Choice (No. 1 Staple) | 6.17 |
| Bengal— | |
| Good | 4.37 |
| Fully Good | 4.47 |
| Fine | 4.59 |
| Scinde— | |
| Fully Good | 4.47 |
| Fine | 4.59 |
| Superfine | 4.71 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.

F. G. F. Sakellaridis:—

| | To-day's Closing. |
|---|---|
| December | 9.30 |
| January | 9.10 |
| March | 8.82 |
| May | 8.62 |
| July | 8.51 |
| October | 8.41 |
| November | 8.23 |
| F. G. F. Spot | 9.64 |

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 14.

On Friday the Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points with March 6.25. There was trade and Continental support and buying on narrow New York straddle with light hedging. Later on there was local covering and buying on the theory that the market was oversold. There was good trade calling and little offerings. The market closed at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 8 points at 6.50d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at at rise of 13 points At the close January was quoted 5.88, March 5.80 and May 5.77.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was active with improved demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 16 to 12 points with Spot Cotton 11 points higher at 9.66d. Uppers futures advanced 15 to 19 points with Spot Cotton 10 points higher at 7.67d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was very steady on short covering and speculative support. Sakels futures closed 22 to 26 points with January 16.18 and Ashmouni futures improved 13 to 19 points with December 13.56.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 6.31 |
| January | 6.30 |
| February | 6.28 |
| March | 6.28 |
| April | 6.25 |
| May | 6.23 |
| June | 6.21 |
| July | 6.19 |
| August | 6.12 |
| September | 6.06 |
| October | 6.00 |
| November | 5.96 |
| December | 5.95 |
| Middling Spot | 6.53 |

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 6.33 |
| March | 6.30 |

SEEDS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton, Dec., £10-15-0, sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan., £12-10-0 sellers.

Linseed Bombay, London c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan., £13-5-0, sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Cont'. c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan., £13-5-0, sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan., £13-5-0, sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Dec., 25/6 sellers.

Linseed Oil naked per cwt., Jan.-Feb., 26/3 sellers.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., 6-7/16 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Wheat, Rozario Sante fe, Parcels, No offers.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, No offers.

Wheat, South Australian, Dec., 30/-, sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta, Dec.-Jan., 7/-, nominal; c and f Bombay, Dec.-Jan., 6/9 nominal; c and f Karachi, Dec.-Jan. 6/9 nominal.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills 3 months' market rate, 3/4 p.c. to 3/4 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months' market rate, 3/4 p.c. to 3/4 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months' market rate, 2 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months' market rate, 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

Interest day to day loan, 1/2 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.

Interest 7 days' market loan, 1/2 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T. T. London on:—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York Closing Rate | 4.92-3/4 |
| Paris | 74.51 |
| Berlin | 12.25 |
| Madrid | 35.94 |
| Amsterdam | 7.27-1/2 |
| Brussels | 29.20-1/2 |
| Berne | 15.18-1/2 |
| Prague | 118.81 |

NEW YORK COFFEE.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality), 6-3/8.

# WHEAT LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec 13

December 75 3/4
March 74 1/4d.
May 74 1/2d.

# Opportunity To Buy Cotton

## FEAR OF CONTINUED POOL LIQUIDATION

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

In spite of the fairly obvious probability of something under 11 millions being discounted, a decline of 17 points immediately following a crop report of 10 3/4 millions suggests the existence of a position warranting analysis.

Uncertainty regarding decisions on the legality of A.A.A. measures and fear of continued Pool liquidation have both been blamed for the failure of the market to respond to the stimulus of a smaller crop but the fact of the matter is that the market was long and while the speculator looked for a lower crop estimate he had quite firmly made up his mind to sell after its publication.

In judging a futures market it is not sufficient to anticipate facts. Even more important is the reaction thereto of the mass mind. The herd instinct, after all, dominates most phases of life.

LONG INTEREST.

The fact that the New York market yesterday again declined 26 points demonstrates the extent of the long interest, which interest in our opinion is still not fully liquidated.

In our Report of the 14th November we emphasise the fact that the trade having bought before the advance the speculator who followed in the buying could not rely on the trade to take his contracts when he chose to unload. It is to that fact to which the present weakness is principally due.

During the last three months the trade has bought a considerable quantity of cotton and that being so there is little likelihood of there being any urgency in demand for some little time.

The speculator, somewhat shaken by the recent turn, is in no mood for further commitments and on the contrary is more anxious to find an opportunity of getting out of the market.

For the short view there is nothing to encourage purchases. But for the more distant view there is a statistical position which is sound and in spite of the present decline we have little doubt that in the Spring of next year prices will be higher than the present level.

It looks as if there is still danger of further liquidation but with the May position in New York only 6 points over 11 cents any further break should provide a favourable opportunity for purchases.

FAITH IN SILVER.

Bombay has always had great faith in Silver. Consequently, the disturbance in the markets for that metal had an immediate repercussion in the local cotton market.

The position of the Bombay market in our opinion is unsound. During the last four weeks local stocks have increased by 25,000 bales as compared with a reduction over the corresponding period last year of 117,366 bales.

The narrow parity ruling between India and America was created on a stock shortage. As that stock shortage is being rapidly repaired. it can no longer provide a justification for a continuance of the narrow parity.

Japan has been out of the market for some weeks and is showing no inclination to re-enter. It might be argued that the longer Japan is out of the market the more certain must be her re-entry but meanwhile crop movement is increasing.

LESS ENQUIRY.

Europe up to a few weeks ago was a regular, if little more than a retail, buyer. That inquiry now seems to have ceased.

Arrivals in the upcountry markets are still relatively slow but in Khandeish Dhulia yesterday had 700 bales while in the principal Berar markets arrivals averaged around 300 bales. Movement in Central India, however, is increasing and Khandwa yesterday had 500 bales.

In the Punjab, arrivals in the principal markets average from 300 to 400 bales. In the cotton from that district more interest is now being taken by upcountry mills but that alone cannot hold prices in face of the absence of broader inquiry abroad.

In the Bombay spot market, there has been some inquiry by shippers for cotton against sales booked some time ago but that has not been sufficient to hold the basis for non-staple styles.

The basis for staple cotton is firm and is likely to harden still further.

In the forward market, the short position is strongly held on straddle accounts whereas the long interest is widespread and in our opinion much more vulnerable. We are against the local market and when considering purchases on any further drop would think in terms only of New York.

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 14

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 221 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 220/8 on scattered selling. Later on there was improved demand and prices advanced to Rs. 221/8. The undertone of the market was very good.

Liverpool market opened unchanged but in the local market there was some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 220/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | Rs. 220/4 |
| Oomra D/J. | Rs. 201/4 |
| Oomra March | Rs 199/8 |
| Bengal D/J | Rs. 150/4 |
| Bengal March | Rs. 148/4 |

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec 14

| | Extra | Sprfine | Sup | Fine | FG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G— | | | | | |
| Bengal U P | ... | 168 | 164 | 161 | |
| Punjab | ... | 168 | 164 | 161 | |
| Oomra No. 3 | | 219 | 215 | 211 | 207 |
| C P No. 1 | | 233 | 229 | 225 | 221 |
| C P No. 2 | | 225 | 221 | 217 | 213 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 14

| | Old. | New. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | ... | 168 |
| Bengal Fine | ... | 163 |
| C P 1 Fine | 206/209 | 228 |
| C P 2 Fine | 203/206 | 219 |
| Arvi Fine | ... | 210 |
| Ellichpur Fine | ... | 213 |
| Berar Fine | 194/196 | 210 |
| Khamgaon Fine | ... | 212 |
| Mulkapur Fine | ... | 207 |
| Khandesh Fine | 191/194 | 203 |
| Jalna/Sailu Fine | ... | 201 |
| Burwah/Sanavad Fine | 196/198 | 211 |
| Mathia Fine | ... | 195 |
| Punjab/American | ... | 246/251 |
| Sindh/American | ... | 247/251 |
| Cambodia | 286/291 | ... |
| Cambodia 2nd crop | 256/261 | ... |
| Compta Good | 261/266 | ... |
| Westerns | 241/246 | ... |
| Kampala | 366/368 | ... |
| Busoga | 363/365 | ... |
| Jinja | 346/349 | ... |
| New Manza | 333/336 | ... |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

| F P Bales | 1935-36 | 1934-35 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 13-12-35 | 5060000 | 3172000 |
| Receipts yesterday 13-12-35 | 48000 | 35000 |
| Exports to date 13-12-35 | 2937000 | 2204000 |
| Stock at Ports 13-12-35 | 2945000 | 3119000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 13-12-35 | 1389000 | 932000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 13-12-35 | 579000 | 912000 |
| Visible Supply 13-12-35 | 6937000 | 6824000 |
| Quantity in sight 13-12-35 | 8565000 | 5665000 |
| Quantity out of sight 13-12-35 | 4734000 | 4157000 |

# SILVER DEADLOCK

## No Buyers Of Ready At Low Prices

Bombay, Dec 14

**There is no improvement in the silver situation and to-day there were sellers of ready silver at Rs. 57 but even at this level there was no buyer. On parity with London ready quotation works out Rs. 58/11. This disparity shows that there is no confidence in the market.**

The Board of Directors are to meet again to-morrow but in view of deadlock in London forward market, there is no chance of any possibility of opening business.

The gold market was steady with a limited business.

New York Spot silver prices were reduced yesterday, but the Montreal market was steady with a good requiry.

Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day at 1-2 3/8.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready silver | 57 0 0 |
| Magsar | 58 8 0 |
| Posh | 58 11 0 |
| Ready gold | 34 14 6 |
| Magsar | 34 14 6 |
| Posh | 34 13 9 |

# N. Y. SILVER

New York, Dec 13

Spot silver prices were again reduced one cent to 60 3/4 cents

# MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Dec 13

December 56.00 plus 2.00
March 51.40 plus 1.05
May 50.95 plus .95

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Market: No business.
Spot, 23-7/16 nominal.
Gold Bars Fine per oz., £7-1-1.

# HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 13

Broach A/M 1936 opening 219; highest 221; lowest 218 1/4; closing 220 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 200 1/4; highest 201; lowest 200; closing 201

Oomra March opening 199; highest 200 1/4; lowest 198 1/2; closing 199 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 149 1/4; highest 151; lowest 149 1/4; closing 151

Bengal March opening 148 1/2; highest 150; lowest 148 1/2; closing 150

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 17 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 4 1/2

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1935

*Our Kenya Letter*

## Demoralising Effect Of Western Education

### Native Chief Asks Youth To Uphold Traditions

*WHITE SETTLERS' FURORE OVER INDIAN CONFERENCE*

(From Our Correspondent).
MOMBASA (By Mail.)

At a session of the Kenya Legislative Council, Archdeacon Burns, appointed to represent African interests on the Council, stated last week that Native Chiefs were keeping African women in custody until their males turned out and paid their hut and poll taxes. Of course there is no law under which Chiefs can act in this manner. Apparently such methods are pursued by the Chiefs under instructions from the District Officers. Both the Europeans and Indians are unanimous in demanding an inqury into this state of things.

The Chief Native Commissioner blamed Mr. Burns for making this statement in the open Council as it was likely to damage Government prestige.

AMERICANS DEPORTED

Another item of importance last week has been the deportation of Mr. Nisbet and his colleagues who are the representatives of the Watch Tower Bible Society of America of which Judge Rutherford is the President. These gentlemen are preaching the Gospel from the Bible as interpreted by Judge Rutherford, and they try to sell the publications of the Society. They have been declared as prohibited immigrants by Rhodesia, Uganda Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and now Kenya has also turned them out. Other territories have gone so far as to prohibit importation of any of their publications which interpret the Bible in the light of modern world developments.

WHITES' HYPER-SENSITIVENESS

The dissensions that have been brought between the Kenya Government and the European settlers as a result of the appointment of a Colonists' Vigilance Committee by the latter has been the subject of a leading article in the November issue of "The Colonist" an English journal published from London. It reads:—

"There are many antecedents and inherent causes for this state of political effervescence at Nairobi, but though it may be unpopular to say so, the villain of the peace is not necessarily the Crown Colony Government in itself so much as a certain inelasticity and lack of imagination in its administration on the one hand, and the sensitiveness and the too acute political consciousness of a small but highly articulate settler community on the other.

"It was almost inevitable, when one considers the composition and circumstances of the post-war settlement of the Kenya Highlands, that a community would grow up fully conscious of the political rights which it would normally exercise at Home or in other White communities, and prone to draw illusory analogies with British Colonies which in earlier times and in other circumstances have developed naturally into self-governing units.

"Kenya, although its Highlands have proved suitable for White settlement, is and presumably must remain predominantly an African's country and this is not the 19th but the 20th century."

ACCEPT WHITE LEADERSHIP

The Kenya European journal "The East African Standard" is much perturbed over the holding of the Kenya Indian Conference. In a lengthy editorial it dismisses all the claims of the Indians either as sheer hypocrisy or nonsense or perversion of truth and remarks:—

"The governing influence in East Africa is and must continue to be western (European) civilisation and to that end the agents of that culture must always be prepared to accept the leadership in public policy. If Indian leaders in Kenya or elsewhere are not prepared to accept that fundamental principle of the future of this part of the British Empire and if they wish, on the contrary, to see Kenya and its neighbours and their large African population orientalised, then it will be best for everybody concerned if they will come out and say so and we shall all know just where we stand."

The burden of the whole editorial is that Indians have done nothing all these years but followed a policy of negation against the European community which is following a constructive policy. But Mr. Kaderbhoy made it abundantly clear in his speech to the Conference that Indians did not seek any dominance over Europeans or Africans. Hence the above outburst would appear to be out of place. The real reason is that the Europeans have no reply to the speech made by Mr. Kaderbhoy and the safest way that they have adopted in reply is to say that "all that Indians do is useless."

WESTERN EDUCATION INDEED

At the time the "East African Standard" talks of European or Western civilisation there comes to hand an article by His Highness the Kabaka of Uganda, the King of Baganda people. The article is entitled "Education, Civilisation and Foreignisation in Baganda". Some of the extracts from this article are given below as they are of interest:—

"What is at present popularly termed as education and civilisation of a Baganda (a Native of Uganda) may be nothing more or less than mere affectation of the foreign customs and habits of the Western countries which in some instances are only injurious to our own inherent morals and ideals of native life."

"I am very much afraid the younger generation of this country is merely drifting wholesale towards foreignisation of their natural instincts, and is discarding its native and traditional customs, habits and good breeding."

After refuting the false charge brought against the Baganda by Europeans that the Baganda have neither morals or public opinion, he goes on to say: "I maintain that the Bangada observed most strictly the doctrine of the Ten Commandments in spite of the fact that Christianity and the so-called Christian morals were absolutely unknown to the Baganda."

"Civilisation, education and freedom are the direct causes of the appalling state of affairs as regards prostitution and promiscuous relationships between the Baganda men and women."

In conclusion of his article His Highness quotes a number of Baganda customs and warns the young generation to take care that acquisition of Western civilisation and education does not automatically destroy their best inherent traditions and customs which in the opinion of His Highness are as good as those found in the Western civilised countries.

CLOVE TRADE

As a deputation from Zanzibar is in India to represent the case of Indians in Zanzibar regarding the Clove Industry it would be of interest to draw attention to a discussion of the question by the East Effican Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. A short report published in a local newspaper states, "There was an animated debate on the clove position in Zanzibar on the report of the Sub-Committee of distillers which declared that the developments in Zanzibar were in direct conflict with the policy laid down by Sir Samuel Hoare at Geneva on September 11 when he referred to the fear of exclusive monopolies in dealing with Colonial raw materials." "One speaker asserted that the present policy of the Clove Growers Association was simply holding up an umbrella for Madagascar production. Another declared that if this policy was maintained the finances of Zanzibar would follow the lines of those of Newfoundland." It was decided to submit the Sub-Committee's report (with enclosures) to the Colonial Office with the representation that private merchants should have full opportunities for trade."

## KIRPAN BAN TO STAY

### Punjab Governor's Discussion With Sikh Deputation

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

A Sikh deputation waited on the Punjab Governor in connection with the Shahidganj agitation.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor held nearly three hours' discussion on the deputation's suggestions.

As regards the ban on 'Kirpans' His Excellency regretted that he was unable to relax the restrictions on arms in case of one community only. If he did for one community, he would have to do the same for others. He expressed every sympathy with the Sikh religious sentiment involved in the matter.

His Excellency further told the deputationists that only four weeks remained of the period of restrictions imposed by the District Magistrate and he hoped that the situation continuing peaceful as at present, the ban would automatically be withdrawn.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

As regards the allegations against the police His Excellency promised to investigate the definite cases. As to recruitment of non-Muslims in the police force of the province, specially the constabulary, His Excellency told the deputationists that of the 600 new recruits 50 per cent were non-Muslims.

Referring to the writings in the Muslim press His Excellency stated that the Government had already taken severe notice of such things as a result whereof three Muslim papers had already suspended publication. The Government would never hesitate to take adequate measures whenever called for.

Before dispersing His Excellency advised toleration among the communities and asked the deputationists to work for peace.

Among those present on behalf of the Government included the Finance Member, the Revenue Member, the Chief Secretary, the Commissioner and the District Magistrate. Sir Sunder Singh Majithia was the spokesman on behalf of the deputation.—United Press.

## *PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON 'KIRPANS'*

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and Sardar Bahadur Mohansingh, a member of the India Council:

"The Punjab Government is bent upon interfering with the religious liberty of Sikhs by interdicting the carrying of "kirpans" enjoined by the Sikh faith.

The whole community is perturbed and the situation is becoming intolerable."—A. P.

## *Agra Zemindars And New Legislatures*

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

Replying to an address presented by the Agra Province Zemindars Association, the Governor advised them to strengthen their party by a programme of rural progress.

He was sure that if they approached the problem in that spirit they would benefit the province as a whole.

Regarding representation of their association in reformed legislature, he advised them to leave the matter in the hands of the Indian Delimitation Committee to whom representation had been fully made.—A. P.

## PUNJAB 'VARSITY SYNDICS ADAMANT

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

At a meeting held to-day the Syndicate of the Punjab University re-affirmed the decision to have two papers a day in the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, against which there had been so much agitation by the students at Lahore recently, culminating in a demonstration by the students on the 5th instant in which lathi charge was made by the police.

The Syndicate was of the opinion that only a small percentage of students would be inconvenienced by it due to different combinations, and stated that efforts would be made to draw the date sheet in such a manner that the largest percentage of students would have only one paper a day.

A committee composed of the Principals of the different Colleges would assist the Controller of Examinations in the matter suitably.—United Press.

## *SCENE IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT*

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

J. C. Putney, a South Indian Christian, who presented a petition on December 6th to the Registrar of the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court, claiming damages of five crores of rupees from the Government and slapped him on his refusal to entertain such a fantastic petition, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Hearing the sentence the accused created disturbance in the court shouting that he was not guilty but was immediately removed to jail.—United Press.

## *FOR CONGRESS PRIZE COMPETITORS*

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

The General Secretary of the Delhi District Congress Committee has issued the following Press note:—

The competing candidates for the prize to be awarded by the local Congress Committee for the best essay in "What has the Indian National Congress done during the last fifty years" are informed that their essays must reach Mr. Sham Nath, Joint Secretary, District Congress Committee, by December 20 at the latest instead of 17th December, 1935 as previously announced. The essays should be sent in sealed covers.

Those who intend to submit songs for the gold medal to be awarded to the composer of the best song suitable for singing on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress, are reminded that the last date of receipt of their songs by the General Secretary, District Congress Committee, is December 20.—United Press.

## *HER DEATH LEAP FROM 40 FEET HIGH*

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

An interesting story as to how a Bengali woman Nanibala, aged 25, took a leap from the 40 ft. high balcony attached to the Carmichael Medical College Hospital and put an end to her life, was related to the Chitpore Police Station yesterday morning.

It is stated that the woman was brought to the hospital for delivery and she gave birth to a female child. Within 24 hours of the delivery she became violent and wanted to kill the child. The doctors apprehending danger removed the child to another room and tied the hands and feet of the woman. Yesterday morning when doctors were busy in the ward she quietly untied her hands and feet and jumped over the railings of the balcony and fell on the compound from a height of about 40 ft. She was promptly attended to, but she died before any medical assistance could be rendered.—United Press.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education will leave Bombay for Dharwar, on December 18, returning on December 26.

## PROSPERITY FOR BENGAL!

### People Must Co-operate In Working Reforms, Says Robertson

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

"Success of the Montague-Chelmsford constitution was hampered and obstructed by Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign while now it is to be hoped the country is too tired of civil disobedience and too mindful of its futility and sterility to be persuaded in any circumstances to any such policy in future" observed Mr. F. W. Robertson, Divisional Commissioner, addressing a durbar at Jalpaiguri to-day. He added, with the abolition of diarchy the transfer of power to people of the province was so real that any party which would resolve to boycott elections would merely be committing political suicide.

Mr. Robertson stressed the need of co-operation and need to get together and map out the future line of action and select suitable representatives who would be pledged to safeguard peoples' interest in the legislatures.

Referring to the evils of terrorism and its disastrous effect on family and on State, Mr. Robertson said, these evils would be as patent under the coming autonomous constitution as they were to-day, if they were allowed to continue, but he believed by introducing a new spirit in schools and by reorganising the present education system, they could largely be eliminated.

Difficulties confronting the province, he concluded, were many, but they could be overcome by real effort and by co-operation between all classes and communities, and, if that co-operation was secured, he believed then, a new era of prosperity and peace would lie before them and the great experiment of the new constitution would be successful and Bengal would continue to be in the van of progress and leader of Indian opinion.—A. P.

## *CONGRESS JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS*

### *Plea For Exhibition Of Congress Publications*

(From A Correspondent.)
BANGALORE Dec. 10.

In connection with the ensuing Golden Jubilee I take liberty to suggest that it would be very useful and educative to hold a Congress exhibition both at Bombay and at Annanda Bhavan in Allahabad consisting of the various things mentioned below:

Addresses of all presidents since the Congress was founded; annual reports since Congress was started; original photographs of all Presidents; photos of great men and others who have given their lives to the Congress; all publications, committee reports, propaganda leaflets issued by A.I.C.C.; photographs of processions, meetings, lathi charges, receptions etc.

Charts showing the growth of the Congress, amounts collected and spent, number of persons courting arrests number of persons sentenced in various Congress movements, if possible, number of meetings, processions, flag hoisting ceremonies etc. Map showing places where Congress sessions were held, with total number of delegates, visitors attended, and total amount approximate lost by no-taxes.

A collection of Congress and national literature, songs etc. issued by Congress and other publicists.

## *U. P. Plans To Solve Unemployment Problem*

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

It is understood that the report of the U. P. Unemployment Committee suggests "inter alia" the organisation of the entire educational, agricultural, sanitation and medical departments, introduction on a large scale of cottage industries with a view to opening more avenues of employment for the educated.

It also suggests compulsory primary education in the entire Province, thus giving work to a large number of youngmen.—A. P.

# Purdah Banished From Iran

## NO SOCIAL SHACKLES FOR PERSIAN WOMEN

### New Law Comes Into Force On New Year Day

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO (By Air Mail.)

The Government of Iran has passed a law abolishing the 'purdah' in Iran. The law will take its effect from the 1st of January 1936.

From the beginning of the New Year, in the history of Iran, from the advent of Islam, for the first time, all women will attend their duties unveiled.

Grown up girls and young women teachers will attend their schools like the women of any country in the West, and the ladies of high Persian families will attend public functions and private parties side by side with gentlemen.

***Iran And Rearmament***

Two steamers have arrived at Shahpur in (Bu-Sheher, a harbour of Iran) full of tanks, machine-guns and other arms and ammunitions. From the beginning of the Italo-Abyssinian war the Iran Government has resolved to re-arm its armies with up-to-date munitions and to be fully prepared.

***Arabian Powers Conference***

A Conference of the Arabian Powers will be held at Reyaz (the Capital of Saudi Arabia) to decide the claim on the oil fields recently discovered on the frontier of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

The Amir of Kuwait claims the fields and says that they are in his country and H. M. King Ibn-e-Saud claims them and says that they are inside the boundry-line of his kingdom. Major Abdulla Filby and the British Ambassador at Jedda will attend the conference.

## PUNISHED FOR THEIR PATRIOTISM?

### Calcutta National Medicos Debarred From All Privileges

Mr. N. T. Paturkar, a medical practitioner of Amraoti has sent an appeal to the President-elect, of the All-India Medical Conference, which is to be held at Nagpur in the near future, through which he requests the medical profession to secure due privileges to those who have passed out of the Calcutta Medical School.

In the course of the appeal, Mr. Paturkar says:—

"I suppose that all members of the All-India Medical Association are aware of the fact that in the National Movement of 1921, owing to the national demand of boycotting all Government educational institutions some students from the existing Government schools and colleges had given up their studies and had come out in response to the National Call. The responsible leaders of those days started medical schools for such students and two institutions were started accordingly, one at Bombay and the other at Calcutta. The latter Medical Institute was started in 1921 by the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das at Calcutta. The Bombay National Medical School was subsequently recognised by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and the students from that Institution were duly given the status of qualified medical practitioners by the Government.

DEBARRED FROM PRIVILEGES.

"But the case with the students coming out successful from the above-mentioned Calcutta Institution was unhappily otherwise. Such students are now practising in various parts of country for more than ten years, but they are debarred from the privileges of the Medical Registration Act and they are also precluded from being members of the duly recognised All-India Medical Association and All-India Licentiates' Association.

"Being subjected to such a great unjustifiable position inspite of their honest service to the people and to the profession they are inclined to feel that their very existence is likely to be threatened and that they have been singled out for a punishment for their great fault of having responded to the Nation's Call in 1921. They are thus made victims and shut out from the portals of official and non-official associations.

"I beg to draw your attention to the fact that the Medical Registration Act of England made, all medical practitioners coming out from even non-recognised institutions but practising before the passing of the said Act, eligible for registration under that Act.

"May I, therefore, approach you, sir, and through you the worthy members of the medical profession to do all in their power to remove this injustice to those who have come out from the aforesaid National Medical Institute, Calcutta, who are made the victims of punishment for their great fault of having faithfully obeyed the call of the Nation in its hour of need? You are requested to strive hard for improving our lot and arrange for our eligibility in the Medical Register to be maintained under the Medical Registration Act and for our admission in the recognised associations like the All-India Medical Association and All-India Licentiates' Association."

## *PRESIDENTS OF LEGISLATURES*

### *Conference Next Month At New Delhi*

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

It is considered likely that a Conference of Presidents of legislatures will be held at New Delhi in the middle of January or early in February.

The Presidents of the Provincial Councils are now being consulted as to the dates when the Conference could conveniently be held.—United Press.

## *SMALL-POX IN MIDNAPORE*

### *Epidemic Assumes Serious Turn*

MIDNAPORE, Dec. 14

The small pox epidemic in the Midnapore town is gradually assuming serious proportions. During the last one month about 800 persons died and the panic-stricken residents are leaving the town for villages. All courts and schools have been closed.—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.